THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 107. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

RICHMOND.

Collision Between the Negroes and Police—A Threatened Bloody Riot Averted—The Streets Cleared by Soldiers—Intense Excitement Among the Colored People.

RICHMOND, Va., May 9. — A riot of a most formidable character has happily been averted this evening in Richmond—temporarily, perhaps, but, fortunately, for the present deplorable results have been avoided.

Last evening a company of firemen from Wilmington, Delaware, arrived in this city, and were received by the firemen of Richmond with the usual ceremonies, and the hospitalities of the city tendered them. This afternoon was devoted to the trial of the respective engines, at a place called the Basin, adjacent to the Petersburg Railroad depot. Everything went on harmoniously during the trial of the Richmond engines. An immense crowd of colored men and boys were present, cheering occasionally, and laughing good humoredly whenever a wayward stream of water went flying over their heads. The Wilmington engine, from which great things were expected, followed, but was evidently, to the delight of the negroes, unable to compete in capacity and effectiveness with the fire engines in Richmond. The Wilmington men put on the utmost amount of steam, until the safety of the boiler might be considered endangered; but all their efforts fell short of rivalling the display made by their Richmond rivals.

In front of the jet of water the colored crowd were assembled, sending up every few moments derisive cheers at the abortive attempt of the Wilmington engine to eclipse the Richmond one. It was evident to an observer, that the visitors from Delaware felt irritable, and more especially incensed against the darkies, who felt and expressed a pride in the triumph of their local engine. Ropes were drawn around the space where the testing operations were carried on. At five o'clock this evening, after the Wilmington engine had made some half dozen trials, a colored man standing near the ropes exclaimed, "Hurrah for Richmond! She can beat Wilmington, dat's sure!" One of the Delaware men standing by, mortified at the remark, struck the negro and knocked him down. The negro was on his feet at once, and returned the blow.

And thus originated the disturbance which has this evening unsettled the whole of Richmond, brought the military from their camp, and assuredly threatened to lead to disastrous results.

When the negro struck back he was assailed by another Delaware fireman, and a crowd of colored men gathered around during the brief scuffle which ensued, while considerable confusion prevailed. Two policemen came up at this juncture, one of whom arrested the negro and the other the white man. The colored crowd, believing there was no just cause for the arrest of one of their number, surrounded the policemen with the object of effecting a rescue. The policeman having the Delawarian in charge let him go, and proceeded to the aid of the officer having the colored man in custody. The prisoner was taken up Eighth street to Main, a colored crowd following at his heels. Arriving at Seventh street, a rescue was attempted, the negroes surging round the officers, and handling them in a rough manner.

The prisoner was finally liberated, after which he ran up Seventh street, towards Main, the officers in hot pursuit, and an excited mass of dark-skinned humanity in their wake. A policeman standing on the corner of a street on the route of the fleeing darkey rushed out, and endeavored to stem the torrent. He was quickly overpowered, knocked down, and run over.

Near Broad street the escaping negro was again captured, and when fairly on his way to the Station House a strange and exciting feature was witnessed in the approach from an opposite quarter of an immense crowd of negroes, half of them bareheaded, yelling like devils, flourishing sticks and other missiles, and making the most boisterous demonstrations. Both crowds met, in the midst of which the two devoted policemen were crushed, struck with bricks, their revolvers wrenched from them, and the prisoner once more set at liberty. The policemen were badly hurt, and left powerless to attempt another capture. The negro was carried away by his brethren amidst shouts of triumph.

But the attention of the police, still unremitting, was directed to the prisoner for another and a last time. Two other members of the force came on the scene, and by a dexterous and rapid move secured the slippery darkey, and got him as far as the door of the station house. A scene of confusion then occurred which beggars description. The police had orders not to fire their revolvers, and being only few in number at this particular point, were quickly overpowered and forced to surrender their prisoner, who, up to this hour—near midnight—is still at large.

The negroes seemed to spring up out of the earth so rapidly, and in such immense force did they concentrate, that every one was astonished. A colored barber, while the crowd was rushing along Broad street, ran out of his shop, wrenched his pole from its position, and exclaimed in a wild tone of voice, "Freedmen, to the rescue! Save your nation!"

In the meantime, while these proceedings were going on, the white citizens were flocking from all quarters. Women, pale and agitated, stood on their doorsteps, or looking out of the windows, with evident apprehension of riot and bloodshed. A single pistol shot fired while the excitement was at its height would have precipitated a riot before which that of New Orleans would pale into insignificance. The whites were indignant at the defiant and demonstrative demeanor of the blacks, while the latter were enraged at what they considered the one-sided conduct of the police.

After the prisoner was finally rescued he was taken by his black friends, amid the most extraordinary clamor of victory, along Broad street, and spirited away to some place of refuge.

The Mayor thought it advisable to issue orders for the concentration of all the police in the city at the station house on Marshall street. General Schofield was notified, and shortly after made his appearance, in company with General Brown, of the Freedmen's Bureau, driving in a wagon, and cheered lustily by a motley crowd of blacks. The General, the Chief of Police, and Mayor Mayo held a consultation, the nature of which failed to transpire.

While they were consulting, a company of the 11th United States Infantry marched up Broad street with fixed bayonets, and took up a position facing the new Richmond Theatre. An immense crowd of darkies, in large and small groups, talking and gesticulating vehemently, extended along the roadway and sidewalks. The officer in charge of the soldiers bid them go to their homes. This advice was responded to by cheers, and by a sort of undecided shuffle from one side of the street to the other. The soldiers were told off into squads, and orders given them to clear the thoroughfare of whites and blacks alike. Quite a lively time ensued, some of the soldiers, in the excess of their zeal, chasing some poor Sambo, and tickling his anatomy with a bayonet.

After 9 o'clock this evening order was restored.

As I write, a large mass of negroes are reported to be assembled on French Garden hills, in the suburbs, a usual place of rendezvous with them, and going through military exercises.

The Chief of Police has issued a request for the white citizens to confine themselves to their houses.

All is quiet at 11 o'clock P. M.

RECONSTRUCTION.

SENATOR WILSON'S SOUTHERN TOUR—TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION AT AUGUSTA, GA.—ARRIVAL AND SPEECH AT ATLANTA, ETC.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 9.—Before Senator Wilson left Augusta last night, he witnessed a torchlight procession, got up in his honor by the colored people. The torches were made of split pine, and borne by old and young, marching without order, and yelling without cessation. It was a picturesque scene. Its effect on the bystanders was well expressed by a young colored woman, who, wild with excitement, exclaimed, "My God! neber see de likes ob dat before!"

On his arrival here this morning, Senator Wilson was met by General Rufus Saxton and a deputation of citizens appointed at a public meeting a few days since. Their chairman was Mr. Farrall, formerly a Colonel in the Rebel service, but now said to be thoroughly reconstructed.

Mr. Wilson spoke at noon from a staging erected on the west front of the City Hall. He was introduced by Mr. Farrall. Many of the principal citizens attended him, and ex-Governor Brown and General Pope occupied seats on the platform. Some twelve hundred members of the Colored Republican Union Club marched in procession to the ground, with flags and music. One of their banners bore the motto, "Our Liberties We Prize—Our Rights We Will Maintain." Another expressed those rights as being "The Ballot-Box and the Jury-Box."

Mr. Wilson's speech covered the same ground substantially that he went over in his Augusta speech last evening.

An amusing political controversy was kept up for some time between an old half-breed Indian, who stood up for his Southern home, and a pious darkey, who proclaimed that the Bible was his platform and Jesus Christ his candidate.

Mr. Wilson had among his auditors a large number of white citizens. The great bulk of his audience consisted, however, of colored people, of whom women formed a considerable portion. They all listened attentively and patiently, though he spoke for over two hours, during all which time the sun was blazing fiercely on them.

A dinner was given here this evening in Senator Wilson's honor by ex-Governor Brown. He leaves to-morrow morning for Montgomery.

It is said that Thad. Stevens is the favorite candidate of the colored people for the Presidency.

JUDGE KELLEY'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF JUDGE KELLEY AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—This city was witness to-day to two events which never were seen here before. The first was a committee of citizens, headed by the Mayor, welcoming to New Orleans an abolition orator of known reputation in the North, and the other was that of a colored man riding in a carriage at the expense of the city. The occasion was the arrival here of the Hon. William D. Kelley, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, by the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, from Memphis, at two o'clock this afternoon.

On the arrival of the train, Judge Kelley was met at the depot by Mayor Heath and a large delegation of prominent citizens, and was thence escorted in an open carriage, followed by a train of eight carriages, containing some members of the Common Council, and the rest of the delegation, to the St. Charles Hotel. Among the crowd at the depot were many colored people of both sexes.

At the hotel the Mayor extended the hospitalities of the city to Judge Kelley in a brief speech, to which the latter replied with much feeling, accepting the honor, and expressing his gratification that a man of his strong opinions and impetuosity of speech was at last at liberty to visit the now free city of New Orleans, from which, by reason of his political views, he had been hitherto excluded.

Judge Hiest then welcomed Judge Kelley, in the name of the citizens, and Rev. D. J. B. Smith, a colored gentleman, in a few very eloquent words, referring to Mr. Kelley's early efforts in behalf of his oppressed race, as well as to his Congressional career, tendered a welcome from the colored citizens not only of the city, but of the State of Louisiana. Whatever political course the Judge recommended the people would pursue.

Judge Kelly, having responded, the delegation retired.

Among those present were Judge Durell, General S. L. Brown, Attorney-General Lynch, General Sypher, Judge Warmouth, and many other gentlemen of the military, legal, and clerical professions.

Judge Kelley will receive the citizens at the Mayor's room to-morrow. By special request, on Saturday evening he will address the public in Lafayette Square, on the subject of reconstruction. An immense gathering is anticipated.

LOUISIANA.

ORDER OF THE MAYOR CLOSING GAMBLING HOUSES.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 5.—Yesterday afternoon Mayor Heath issued the following order to the Chief of Police:—

THOMAS E. ADAMS, Esq., Chief of Police.—Sir:—The constant complaints of various parties of having been swindled at gambling houses render it necessary that action should be taken to prevent it. You will, therefore, close all such gambling houses as are in contravention of law at once. I shall expect a strict compliance with this order, and all officers found derelict will be punished.

Very respectfully, E. HEATH, Mayor.

The Chief at once issued orders to the police to see that the gambling houses were closed, and the lieutenants were ordered to detail an officer at the door of every one, if necessary to prevent their being opened for the purpose of gambling. In case any of the parties refuse to close, they are ordered to be arrested. The Chief concludes his instructions with, "I shall exact a very rigid performance of your duty in executing this order."

THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

GENERAL HANCOCK DRIVING THE INDIANS NORTHWARD—THE CHEYENNES MOVING IN FOUR WAR PARTIES—INDIANS IN COUNCIL AT FORT LARAMIE—NUMBERS WILLING TO COME IN AND MAKE PEACE, ETC.

FORT LARAMIE, D. T., May 9.—Hancock's operations on the Smoky Hill route have driven the southern Cheyennes north. They are moving in four war parties. They struck South Platte road, between Galesburg and Denver, night before last, and burned two ranches. The Indian Commission are in council with Indians here. Messengers from the north have arrived, and state that large numbers of Indians desire to come in and make peace, Red Cloud included. Numerous war parties are on the road between here and Fort Phil. Kearney. The Indians say they shall be withdrawn.

DEATH OF THE RICHEST MAN IN FRANCE.—The Count de Greffulhe, who is reported to have been the richest man in France, died on the 7th of April, at the age of ninety-two. His fortune is estimated at from forty to sixty millions of dollars, which he has bequeathed to his nephews, Charles and Henry de Greffulhe.

HELPING THEIR BRETHREN.—It is stated that the journeymen tailors of Paris on strike have received a despatch from sympathizing brethren in London, announcing that a sum of £8000 is about to be remitted to enable them to hold out against the masters.

THE CASE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Real Meaning of the Recent Movements—The Question of Admission to Bail Unworthy Consideration.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Jefferson Davis, as sent by the stupid Associated Press agent at Richmond, bears the construction that it was issued by Chief-Justice Chase, which is not the case. All writs of the Circuit Courts of the United States run in the name of the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Circuit, and the District Judge, in the absence of such Judge, is clothed with his powers. It thus happens that the writ bears the name of Chief-Justice Chase, when, as a matter of fact, it was issued by Judge Underwood, acting as Circuit Judge in the absence of the Chief-Justice.

Whatever may be alleged to the contrary, the latter has thus far taken no part, judicially, in this matter. The writ of habeas corpus was yesterday afternoon delivered to John Underwood, the United States Marshal for the District of Virginia, who will on Friday proceed to Fortress Monroe, and on the afternoon of that day served it upon General Burton, commanding the fort. With the act of such service the functions of all civil officers cease until the body has been produced in the Court-room. General Burton having been instructed to obey the writ, the bringing of the prisoner to Richmond, and his custody during the hearing of the matter is entirely within the province of the military authorities.

General Burton will, of course, act under the orders of General Schofield, and the latter has not, in any way, intimated when or how the prisoner will be brought to Richmond; but as he has no suitable place for the detention of his charge, it is probable that Davis will be detained at the fort until the last moment, and hence he will not arrive in Richmond until during the night of Sunday. Where Davis will be detained while there awaiting action upon the writ, is not divulged, but it is well known that the United States has not in that city anything in the shape of a prison except the famous Libby. There are in the Custom House, however, various rooms unoccupied that might be temporarily used for the purpose.

The body of the prisoner being produced in Court, the first obvious step is the return of General Burton to the process of the Court, which of course, cannot be anything else than that he holds the prisoner by order of the President of the United States as a military prisoner and the question then will be is that a legal cause for detention. If the Government so chooses, it can even then, through its law officers, insist upon the sufficiency of the return, and the remanding of the prisoner to the custody of General Burton; but the event will more likely be that this defense will not be made.

The Court will hold the detention illegal, and order the discharge of the prisoner, who will at once be arrested by the United States Marshal, upon the Norfolk indictment for treason, or let go free. If arrested and not tried at once, Jefferson Davis merely exchanges the comfortable quarters of Fortress Monroe for the hardships of Libby or the Virginia Penitentiary, for the question of admission to bail is hardly worthy of consideration.

SECOND DESPATCH.

I have received information from the most authoritative source, that modifies the former despatches to some extent. While Jeff. Davis, as a matter of law, will remain in the custody of General Burton until after the judgment of the Court is rendered upon the sufficiency of the return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, it will be proposed, and the military will consent that the United States Marshal shall be responsible for the prisoner. This being so, Marshal Underwood will leave Fortress Monroe on Saturday morning with Mr. Davis, upon the regular river steamer, which arrives at Richmond early in the afternoon. The Marshal and his prisoner will proceed at once to the Spotteswood Hotel, where Mr. Davis will be provided with quarters until after the hearing of the return upon the writ of *habeas corpus*. It is stated, and has been telegraphed North, that the Government is preparing quarters for the prisoner in Libby Prison, which is not true, as the arrangement to keep him at the Spottswood has been definitely settled.

To-day Judge Underwood announced in Court that owing to the limited space of the Court Room, on Monday tickets of admission would be issued to the bar, the members of the press, and such others as the capacity of the room will allow, and only those holding these tickets would be admitted. While Mr. Davis is at the Spotteswood he will be practically a prisoner, and will be permitted intercourse with all whom he may desire to see, but no such thing as a public levee will be allowed. Davis will not himself desire anything of the kind, but the exuberance of this people might attempt to force it upon him.—*N. Y. Times.*

MR. COLFAX AND THE FENIANS.

The following is the letter of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, in response to the complimentary resolutions adopted by the Fenians of Cincinnati:—

"CINCINNATI, May 2.—My Dear Sir:—I regret to have to reply that I cannot attend your picnic on the 3d of June, as desired, having engagements to lecture during that week in Michigan, but am none the less obliged to you for your kind invitation and for the complimentary resolutions by which it is accompanied. You but state my position correctly when you allude to me as a friend of universal freedom; nor can I imagine how any one imbued with the spirit of our institutions can fail to sympathize with those in other lands who long for the self-government which we enjoy. As citizens, our hands are controlled by the law, but God gave us hearts that will throb in sympathy for the oppressed everywhere, and there is a power in sympathy often much greater than we imagine. The moral power of the position of the United States towards Mexico is conceded by the civilized world to have contributed to the downfall of the Empire there almost as much as the bayonets of the Liberals. The appeals of Kossuth to the confidence of Europe and America in favor of Hungary seemed to fail of immediate result. But to-day Hungary really enjoys self-government, with all her ancient rights. The outspoken sympathy of Christendom in favor of the oppressed Cretans has not been powerless. These and many other instances that might be named, but which I have not time to allude to in this hurried note, attest the weight and force of moral power, even when not reinforced by bayonets and the munitions of war. When John Bright, the fearless Commoner of Great Britain, wrote that terse sentence last year, to the Dublin Reform League, 'How much suffering in Ireland, how much injustice by England,' Americans cannot be rightly condemned for echoing his truthful words. And hence the House of Representatives of the Fortieth Congress did no more than its duty in adopting so unanimously the resolution of sympathy for Ireland and Crete, reported by General Banks from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Ireland, in the last century, enjoyed a self-government to which it is now a stranger; and I hope, in the good time coming, to see another Irish Parliament on Dublin Green.

"In great haste, but truly yours.

"SCHUYLER COLFAX.

"Hon. J. W. Fitzgerald."

VERY OLD WATER.—In the course of recent excavations at Pompeii, the workmen discovered a bronze vase, hermetically closed, and enveloped in a thick crystallized crust. The interior of the vessel was found to contain a considerable quantity of water. Some persons present ventured to drink some of the liquid, and all agreed in pronouncing it clear, fresh, and of remarkable softness. The water in question must have been preserved for nearly one thousand eight hundred years.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, May 10.

Congressman Marshall Not Dead.

Congressman Marshall, of Illinois, who is now here attending to his duties as a member of the Judiciary Committee, is much surprised at the Western telegram announcing his death at his home in that State.

Indian Affairs.

Official proclamation is made of the treaty with a portion of the Sisseton and Warpelon bands of Santee Sioux Indians. These Indians not only refrained from the outbreak of other Sioux in 1862, but some of them perilled their lives to save the whites from massacre.

In consideration of these facts, they are exempted from the confiscation of annuities and reservations of the hostile Indians, and abundant provision is made for their future comfort. They bind themselves to use their influence, to the extent of their ability, to prevent other bands of Dakotah, or other adjacent tribes, from making hostile demonstrations against the Government or people of the United States.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Sentence for Embezzlement This Morning—Mysterious Disappearance—Negroes to be Enfranchised.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, May 10.—The jury in the case of John H. Rogers, charged with embezzling the money of the National Mechanics' Bank, after being locked up all night, came into the United States District Court at 10 o'clock this morning, with a verdict of guilty on the fourth count of the indictment, which charges the prisoner with making a false entry on the books of the bank to the amount of $2000, with the intent to deceive the Government Inspector and defraud others. On the other counts he was not considered guilty. There was a large crowd in the court-room. Judge Giles sentenced Rogers to five years' imprisonment in the Baltimore City Jail, being the shortest time he could give. His sentence was brief and very touching, alluding to the prisoner's good standing, his interesting wife and seven children, and the just verdict of the jury. Rogers was taken immediately to prison.

Wentz, his accomplice, who confessed his guilt, is not yet sentenced.

Alexander E. Neely, a well-known gentleman, connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, mysteriously disappeared some days ago. There are fears of foul play.

Every day intensifies the radical determination here to enfranchise the negroes, and again rescue Maryland from Democratic and treasonable rule. People are determined that ex-Rebels like Commodore Hollins shall not rule over them.

The Protection Convention.

TROY, May 9.—A very large portion of the Protection Conventionists who assembled in New York yesterday, arrived here to-day to witness the workings of the Bessemer or pneumatic formula of converting pig iron into steel. The gathering included railroad presidents, editors of commercial publications, and iron manufacturers. Among those present were ex-Governor Hawley, of Connecticut; ex-Rebel General J. R. Anderson, of Richmond, Va.; Erastus Corning, Sr., and Hon. John A. Griswold, M. C. The experiments were very satisfactory to all witnessing them.

The Schooner Joseph Holmes Wrecked and Three Lives Lost.

TOM'S RIVER, N. J., May 9.—The schooner Joseph Holmes, from Virginia, loaded with coal, bound to New York, came on shore at Long Branch, opposite Mannahawken, on May 8, at about eleven o'clock.

Captain David Holmes and J. Birkert and Henry Johnson were lost.

Death of Dr. Roback.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—Dr. C. W. Roback, the well-known manufacturer of the Scandinavian patent medicines, died here suddenly to-day of heart disease. He was about sixty years old, and leaves a fortune of several hundred thousand dollars.

The City Bank of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—To-day the City Bank, which is a private concern, commenced paying depositors *pro rata*.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Stocks active; Chicago and Rock Island, 89½; Reading, 103½; Canton, 42¼; Erie, 63; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 72; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 96½; Michigan Central, 109; Michigan Southern, 67⅞; New York Central, 97½; Illinois Central, 113½; Cumberland preferred, 31½; Virginia 6s, 64; Missouri 6s, 93; Hudson River, 97½; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 107⅞; do, 1864, 104¼; do, 1865, 106; new issue, 107¾; Ten-forties, 99⅜; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106¼; all others, 105⅝; Sterling Exchange, 109⅛; at sight, 110½. Money, 5 per cent. Gold closed at 137½.

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT MEN.

MEETING OF RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT OFFICIALS IN CONVENTION AT CLEVELAND — STORMY DEBATE — RESOLUTION PASSED TO REFUSE FREIGHT FOR BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, ETC. ETC.

CLEVELAND, May 9.—A general Convention of Eastern and Western Railroad officers convened at the Kennard House in this city yesterday afternoon. Robert H. Bordell, President of the Erie Railway; A. S. Diven, Vice-President of the same; William S. Fargo, Vice-President of the New York Central; L. D. Rucher, Rush R. Sloan, and a large number of other distinguished railway men were in attendance.

The object of the meeting was to secure, if possible, the restoration of rates and the maintenance of amicable relations in regard to competing business. The meeting did not result in any satisfactory settlement of the questions at issue. It was organized at 12 o'clock M., with Mr. Samuel Sloan in the Chair, and M. L. Sykes, Secretary, and from that hour until 11 o'clock in the evening a stormy debate was held. Among the questions discussed were those relative to paying commissions to fast freight lines for the purpose of influencing freight shipments, and the abolishment of the pass system in the case of drovers, or the abolishment of all free passes given on account of freight received. These questions went into the hands of committees. A resolution was adopted making it obligatory upon all roads to refuse freight for the Baltimore and Ohio road, except where charges were prepaid, unless that road agreed to enter into the proposed arrangements. The Convention adjourned to meet in Chicago to-morrow.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Magilton Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Pierce and Brewster—William B. Mann, District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—The Court convened at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Kilgore resumed his remarks. At the conclusion Mr. Warriner, his associate addressed the jury. He protested against the haste shown by the Commonwealth in this case. He took the same ground of defense that Mr. Kilgore had done, and in a very able and eloquent manner argued to the jury the law governing insanity.

The District Attorney will close the case to-day.

THE PRISONER'S DIARY.

Mr. Dwight, during the course of his address to the jury, read extracts from Winnemore's diary, from which we select the following:—

"If I were the song of a wild forest bird
That carols on the tree-top high,
I would circle down and fill the soul
With waves of sweet melody.
If I were the light of the brightest star,
That beams in the azure of heaven,
I would flood thy being with peace and joy
As rich as the rose-tints of even.
The bird and the rose and the fragrance are thine;
But they come from beyond the stars,
Pervading thy life, they will soon make it bright
As the lives of the spirits are."

"March 22—Went to the Chesnut Street Theatre. William E. Sinn proprietor and manager has given me an engagement for the Spring season as S. A. C., excepting benefit of present actor."

Again, on the 23d:—

"At evening I went to the theatre and got a position of stock actor on the 1st Part of Drama E. R. 2x1. I also got an introduction to Mrs. Helen Western and Mr. Frank Lawlor."

The diary from which these extracts are taken commences with the first of the present year, and is continued down to the 24th of April, the day before the murder. Prior to March, there are references to his life as a soldier on the frontier, with memoranda of buffalo hunts, scouts after the Indians, Indian councils of war, and the arrival and departure of soldiers and trains for the different forts.

Since his return to Philadelphia the entries in the book relate to his movements here his visits to his friends, his meeting certain parties at spiritual circles, communications from spirits, and a constant reference to the state of the weather. There is one passage only referring to Mrs. Magilton, and that one merely states—"Called at Mrs. Magilton's." Many of the entries are followed by hieroglyphics, something like phonographic characters, but a phonographer who examined them negatived the idea that they were signs such as are used in that system of short-hand.

THIS MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Warriner continued his remarks. He said:—I will be compelled by the necessity of the case to consider afresh where you were left last night. I was arguing the question of the sanity or insanity of the prisoner at the bar as affected, or as this question might be affected, by the disease which the prisoner himself has been proved to be laboring under or to have been laboring under, from his early infancy down to the very threshold of this trial. I will not say now what I will thereafter in closing, as to the necessity of your patient and careful attention not only to the evidence in this cause, but to the physiological, pathological, and psycological truths that are illustrated by the works that I will read. It is not simply the result that may be produced upon this man, the consequences that may fall to him from your verdict, that I desire it shall be founded upon the principles of unmistakable truth.

The District Attorney has conducted this whole case as though he would labor either for his own ambitious private ends or serve some great public utility. Utility is a question of mere accident. His success in this case may or may not be of use to this community; but beauty is an everlasting principle; fixed and immovable as the throne of the Eternal.

You are to decide this case according to the law and the evidence. There is no adequate motive, such as appears in most human minds, to produce a result as it was in this case.

Mr. Warriner, after citing different cases of men, under the influence of hallucination, who committed murders, from various medical authorities, reviewed the evidence. The evidence as to the existence of epilepsy is unquestionable. You can infer that much from the evidence before you.

It is not our fault that we could not prove that these fits followed him all his life. We have proved it during the early period of his life, from three to seven, and from seven to eleven and from eleven to fifteen or sixteen; then we lose sight of him for some time. The rambling manner in which his diary was kept must be some evidence as to the incoherent condition of his mind.

Mr. Warriner then read the following:—

Dear mother, these beautiful flowers
That bloom around me in this sphere,
As I sit in my open bower
Waiting to welcome you here,
Tell father I'm with him while on this plain,
To make him happy is my only desire.
Hoping my absence will give him no pain,
Although he has progressed much longer and higher.
These flowers I bring you are fresh from the rains,
Which I pluck daily for father and you,
And all that I ask it, be happy and kind.
These flowers I bring you are fresh from the plain,
Which I bring daily for father and you.
I am glad that my absence does give you no pain,
And all you will ask of me that I will do.

And those songs you heard,
Love those little ones,
Teach them to love;
Those that are here
Are taught by me,
But those that will come
Must be taught by thee.

The speaker asked the honorable Court that they give the case the most careful consideration, and in deciding the law of this case that they should say to the jury that every reasonable doubt that has been raised by the defense is the property of the prisoner, and should be made to weigh in his behalf.

I know your Honors feel the responsibility of this cause. Finally, I appeal to the jury. This cause is in your hands, and I pray you not to be influenced by the remarks of the District Attorney, who will next address you.

Mr. Mann then closed for the Commonwealth. He spoke in substance as follows:—There is an end to all things, and I congratulate you that there is an end to this defense.

I do not know what effect it may have upon you; but for the last two or three days I felt very much like the man in a shower bath, with cold water constantly thrown upon him, dashed upon him, around about him. It seemed to me as if there was to be a general deluge of cases of insanity.

Hundreds and thousands of cases of them being found in the medical books brought here and read to you I presume by the hundred. Yet there is an end to all things, and leaving this theory ground I shall endeavor to bring you back to the plain things and discuss them with plain words, and to use the language of truth and soberness.

I desire, before I become warmed up in this case, to say to you, to counsel, and to the community at large, if I could reach them, that I feel very grateful to the counsel for this prisoner for the zeal with which they have defended him. It possibly may have been a reproach that this man, who committed a murder upon Thursday, April 25, and was brought into Court within two weeks' time; but when you take into consideration that the law guarded this man, watched over him, employed hundreds of men to search out witnesses for him to produce his testimony; when you consider that the Court assigned him able counsel, I do not think, if you look back at this case, you can reproach the counsel for the Commonwealth.

I do not desire to say anything unkindly of the counsel for the defense. I admire them, I respect them for this defense that they have made. I feel disposed to pass by a great many things that have been said about myself, in reference to my being a magnetic power. All us poor mortals are apt to mistake the effect for the cause. How we are apt, in enjoying a gift, to forget the hand of the giver!

If I have any power over a jury; if I have any power over my fellow-citizens, I think it is due not to me, but to the cause of truth that I advocate. I have been accused of being the great Goliath of Gath, the man who was stunned with a pebble and slain with his own sword; and these gentlemen who come up against me are likened unto David.

[*Continued in our next edition.*]

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, May 10, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning and prices were weak and unsettled. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. 1864 5-20s sold at 105¼, no change; 107¾ was bid for July, 1865, 5-20s; 107¼ for 1862 5-20s; 99⅜ for 10-40s; 111½ for 6s of 1881; and 105¾ @106¼ for June and August 5·30s.

City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 101⅜, and old do. at 96¾, no change.

Railroad shares were dull and lower. Camden and Amboy sold at 130½, a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania at 52⅜, a decline of ⅛; and North Pennsylvania at 33, no change. 51¾ was bid for Reading; 28 for Little Schuylkill; 61 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 57¾ for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common; 26⅞ for Catawissa preferred, and 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Green and Coates sold at 30¼; 36 was bid for Second and Third; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 17 for Chesnut and Walnut; 62 for West Philadelphia.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 132¼, and Mechanics' at 31¼; 150 was bid for Philadelphia; 56 for Commercial; 93 for Northern Liberties; 88 for Western; 110 for Tradesmen's; and 57 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53; 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30½ for preferred do.; 15¼ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136¾; 11 A. M., 137; 12 M., 137¼; 1 P. M., 137½, an advance of ½ on the closing price last evening.

—The money market continues quiet, and rates were unchanged. Capitalists, however, discriminate closely in the selection of securities; but upon the best collaterals loans subject to call are readily obtained at 4@6 per cent.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"The supply of money continues in excess of the demand, and loans are made freely to stock houses at 5 per cent., and, in exceptional cases, at 6, while on Government securities most of the transactions are at 4. First-class commercial paper is freely discounted at 6@7 per cent., and the second grade passes, after a close scrutiny, at 8@9. The internal exchanges continue in favor of this city, but the drain from the West is becoming less active than it was last week. Currency is somewhat scarce at the Western centres, owing to the heavy remittances to the East which have been made during the last month, but the rates of interest are unchanged at Chicago and Cincinnati. Mercantile paper is narrowly scrutinized, and only the best grade, backed by wide margins, is in favor at the banks."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$200 5-20s '65..Jy..cp.....108¾	$1000 C & A 6s,'83......... 88½
$400 do.................108¾	$1000 do................. 88½
$400 do...'64...rg..105¾	20 sh C&Am R.b5wn.130½
$300 City 6s, New.......101⅜	10 sh Far & M Bk.......132¾
$400 do.. New.......101⅜	25 sh Gr & Coates...... 30¼
$200 do...Old...ls.. 96¾	12 sh Leh N stk....... 53
$100 Pa 6s, W L..cp.....161	15 do..........s5.. 53

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111½@111¾; do. 1862, 107¾@108; do., 1864, 105¼@105½; do., 1865, 105¾@106⅛; do., 1865, new, 107¾@108; do 5s, 10-40s, 99⅜@99½; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106⅛@106⅜; do., June, 105⅞@105⅞; do., July, 105⅞@105⅞; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119@119¼; do., July, 1864, 118½@118¾, do., Aug. 1864, 118@118¼; do., October, 1864, 117@117¼; do., December, 1864, 116@116¼; do., May, 1865, 113¾; do., Aug., 1865, 112¼; do., September, 1865, 112¼; October, 1865, 111½. Gold, 136¾@137¼. Silver, 131@133.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 137⅛@137¼; U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 111½@111¾; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107¾@108; do., 1864, 105¼@105½; do., 1865, 105¾@106¼; do. new, 107¾@108; 5s, 10-40s, 99⅜@100; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106¼@106½; do., 2d series, 105⅞@105⅞; 3d series, 105⅞@105⅞. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16; May, 1865, 13¾; August, 1865, 12¾; September, 1865, 11¼; October, 1865, 12.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, May 10.—Bark—The stock is exceedingly light, and No. 1 Quercitron is in fair request at $42 ℔ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is unsettled. We quote at $8@8·50 ℔ 64 pounds, and $9·50@10 from second hands. Timothy ranges from $3·25@3·50. Flaxseed is selling at $3@3·10.

Flour—Trade is quiet, but holders are firm in their views. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers are unwilling to purchase beyond immediate wants. The sales reach 400 barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family, at $13@14·75, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $13@15; California at $16@17; St. Louis at $17@17·50; extras at $10·50@11·25; and superfine at $9·50@10. Rye Flour is held firmly; 50 barrels sold at $9, an advance. No improvement to notice in Corn Meal.

The stock of Wheat has become reduced to a very low figure, and prime lots meet with a steady inquiry. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $3·62; 600 bushels California at $3·60, an advance, and 1200 bushels No. 2 Chicago spring on secret terms. Rye is unchanged. Small sales at $1·70@1·75. Corn is held with much firmness. Sales of yellow at $1·30, and 8000 bushels Western yellow at $1·27, in the cars. Oats are in good request. Sales of 8000 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware at 80c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........................MAY 10.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M...............57 | 11 A. M.............66 | 2 P. M.................68

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship T. J. Southard, Bishop, Antwerp, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig J. and H. Crowley, Crowley, Boston, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr Alert, Spencer, Ponce, P. R., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr H. W. Morse, Crowell, Hallowell, Wannemacher & Maxfield.
St'r W. Whilden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, 4½ days from Havana, with sugar, etc., to T. Wattson & Sons. Passengers—Mrs. Maria Frederick, Messrs. J. Colburg, J. Harrison, Antonio Savy, Frederick Bowlen, Henry Gatner, Levi Faber, A. G. Woodbury, Antonio Rafelin, Gustave Kueter, H. Geralt, 11 A. M. yesterday, off Duck creek, ran into schr Madonna, hence for Portland, with coal, causing her to leak so badly that she was ran ashore to prevent her sinking. Experienced heavy weather the entire passage.

Schr S. L. Russell, Smith, 6 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co. 3d inst., lat. 36 10, lon. 47 08, spoke schr M. E. Gage, Shepherd, from Boston for Charleston.

Schr E. Nickerson, Nickerson, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr J. G. Crate, Conover, 4 days from New York, in ballast to captain.

Schr Problem, Owens, 5 days from James River, Va., with wood to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr G. W. Krebs, Carlisle, 5 days from Petersburg, Va., with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Ann Rambo, Hollock, 3 days from James River, Va., with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Rio Grande, Corson, 5 days from James River, with railroad ties to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Access, Adams, 5 days from Portsmouth, Va., with shingles to Norcross & Sheetz.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 14 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Charles Davenport, Stevens, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 24th ult.

Barque Alvarado, Cochran, from Messina, at Gibraltar 19th ult., and cleared 20th for Philadelphia.

Brig Monica, Mitchell, for Philadelphia, at Trinidad 1st inst.

Schr E. E. Smith, Smith, for Philadelphia, at Trinidad 1st inst.

Schrs L. M. Warren, Warren, and L. P. Pharo, Collins, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 8th inst.

Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 8th inst.

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, from Marion for Philadelphia, at New Bedford 8th inst.

Schr R. F. Reeves, Armstrong, hence, at Portsmouth 7th inst.

Schr Eliza Neal, Studams, hence, at Weymouth 7th instant.

Schr F. A. Sawyer, Reed, from Dighton for Philadelphia, at Newport 7th inst.

Schrs G. Fales, Nickerson; M. Kinnie, Parsons; and Ocean Wave, Baker, hence, at Providence 8th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, May 10.—Arrived, steamship Teutonia from Southampton 29th ult.
Steamship Erin, from Liverpool.
Steamship Chicago, from Liverpool.
Steamship Corsica, from Nassau and Havana.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Arrived, steamship Saragossa, Crowell, from Charleston.
Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, from Richmond.
Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, from Richmond.
Ship L. Bruno, Basse, from Naples.
Barque W. Ordway, Hoyt, from Messina.
Barque Alcado, Overgaard, from Marseilles.
Barque J. Nicholas, Nicholas, from Trinidad.
Barque Signal, Smith, from Ragged Island.
Brig La Creole, Campbell, from Curacoa.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Gallo-Prussian Complication.

From the Independent.

Human nature now is much as it was of old, in spite of the march of mind, the spirit of the age, and other formulas by which we of the nineteenth century sometimes try to persuade ourselves that we are much ahead of our ancestors. Captain Lemuel Gulliver, that only authentic traveller, told his four-footed master in the land of the Houghnhums, more than a century ago, that one of the justifiable causes of war between two Princes is "to decide which of them shall dispossess a third of his dominions, where neither of them pretend any right." This is precisely the case at present between France and Prussia. Luxembourg, about which they seemed like to go to loggerheads the other day, belongs to neither of them. If it do not belong to the inhabitants—a theory which would be scouted by politicians of every stripe—it belongs to the King of Holland. But the King of Holland would be but a mouthful to either of his Brobdignagian neighbors; and therefore his rights are nothing to the purpose. For here comes in another maxim of the sage Gulliver, that a war may be entered upon because our neighbor has the thing we want, and because he is too weak to help himself. And again, it is justifiable to enter into war against our nearest ally, when one of his towns lies convenient to us, or a territory of land that would render our dominions sound and complete. Which is the very case in hand.

Bonaparte, having seated himself upon the throne of France by perjury and treason, and having lost much of the Napoleonic prestige which was the only divinity that hedged his title, he must do something to regain it. The King of Prussia, having just absorbed the biggest part of Germany, and claiming to be the chief power in Europe, must maintain the hegemony of the continent as against France, who is sorely disinclined to yield that preëminence. So they were going to war to get possession of a territory which confessedly belongs to neither of them, to decide which of them should have the privilege of intermeddling with the affairs of other kingdoms, with which, also, they have no business whatever. Thus they are like to illustrate another of the sagacious propositions of the great voyager—"Sometimes one prince quarrelleth with another for fear the other should quarrel with him." The King of Prussia, knowing that Bonaparte *must* quarrel with him as soon as he is ready, is making haste to begin before he is so. And so the festival of peace which has just been inaugurated in Paris is likely to be interrupted by the clash of arms and the roar of artillery. Thousands of brave men will bite the dust, the world will be filled with widows and with orphans, and the fairest portions of Europe will be laid waste, to settle the question which of two men shall help himself to what belongs to neither of them, and shall enjoy the prerogative of putting a potential finger in othes people's pies.

It would be well if these two monarchs would listen to the words which the youth of France are addressing to the youth of Germany. The students of Paris are signing an address to the German students, which shows that youth is sometimes wiser than age. They say to them:—"Is not the time of national hatreds past? Far be from us the ideas of another age! Peoples are great not by their territories, but by their institutions. It is not the extension of their frontiers, but of their liberties, which both France and Germany should desire." Brave and noble words, and as wise withal! But who will listen to the voice of Wisdom crying aloud in the streets of Paris or of Berlin? She will be, much more likely, gagged and locked up in the conciergerie. We expect to hear that this address has been suppressed, and its promoters punished. But the fact is significant. It shows the direction of the undercurrent of French thought, and is prophetic of the force it may yet gather as it runs; for it is of the leaven which will work its way gradually through the lump until it is all leavened. But it will take a long time to work its wholesome fermentation.

We do not believe that the London Conference will do more than delay the breaking-out of the war. Neither party could well refuse, when so entreated, to assume a pacific disposition, whether felt or not. The occasion of the war which is to come lies deeper than dynastic or territorial interests. It will proceed from out of the hearts of men, whence come all wars and fightings. Passion, and not calculation, will be the inspiring principle of the conflict. Prussia has never forgotten the humiliation of Jena, nor France that of Waterloo. The desire on the part of each of the two peoples to give the other a satisfactory thrashing, will be the secret spring of the strife that is to decide which shall be the great Continental power. The manifest destiny urges Prussia forward, and the instinct of self-preservation must keep Bonaparte from holding back. A successful war with Prussia would secure his throne for at least his lifetime. And he is not the man to hold back from a game, however desperate or dangerous, which is played for such a stake. Kings can find quarrel in a smaller straw than Luxembourg, whenever a fight will suit their purposes. And so it will be now, the London Conference notwithstanding.

Encroachments of Military Power in the South.

From the Times.

The authority of Brigadier-Generals is fast making itself a reality at the South. The reasonable interpretation of the intent of the Reconstruction act is, that military power shall be absolute in all that pertains to the purposes comprehended within the law, but no further. It is, in fact, merely the agency created for working the machinery of the law, with a view to the reorganization of civil authority, and for meeting possible emergencies arising out of the present provisional arrangements. The duty of the military commander, as we understand it, is to rectify wrongs and errors of omission or commission perpetrated by existing local authority. Apart from these contingencies, his functions would seem to be restricted to whatever may be necessary to the execution of the plan of Congress as embodied in the law.

Under a rigid adherence to this construction of military duty, perhaps General Sheridan's removal of Mayor Monroe and other obnoxious officials might not have admitted of justification. It was an exercise of power which comes properly into play only when provisional functionaries seek to annul or circumvent the law. In this particular case, however, the proceeding elicited little criticism, because of the notoriously bad record of the officials removed. General Sheridan is held justified on the ground that their positions would unquestionably be used adversely to the law.

The orders of Gen. Sickles, altering the civil and criminal codes of North and South Carolina, were of a more doubtful character. To the extent that local statutes conflicted with the provisions of the Civil Rights act, the General's interference may have been necessary. But there is nothing that we know of in that act, or in the Reconstruction act, which, in letter or spirit, warrants a commanding officer to say what offenses shall be felonies, or how offenses shall be punished; or which, by any process of reasoning, can be made to justify interference with the claims of creditors, or the disposition to be made of property subject to liens. And yet the orders, although extraordinary and on their face unlawful, called forth no protest from the communities concerned, and only exceptional condemnation from the press of the country. In the Carolinas and throughout the Southern States there has been an evident desire to judge the orders charitably—to attribute their promulgation to peculiar local circumstances best understood by the commanders of the districts, and in some degree also to a humane desire to mitigate the penalties of poverty, so far as these may be affected by the operation of law.

In Virginia, military authority has manifested itself in forms that are wholly inexcusable. The order of General Wilcox forbidding a fellow who has neither character nor talent to deliver a lecture on "Southern Chivalry," was the result of consummate official folly. General Schofield's "warning" to the Richmond *Times* was equally arbitrary and unwise. Neither is susceptible of palliation nor defense. It would be as sagacious to command donkeys not to bray as to prohibit Pollard from indulging in rant and nonsense at street corners or in any room that he may hire for the occasion. What Pollard might say could harm nobody; when he does anything contrary to law, the law will be quite sufficient for its own vindication. Until the civil law fails, General Wilcox has no right to meddle. So again with regard to General Schofield and the Richmond newspaper. The establishment of a censorship is simply usurpation, and a usurpation which challenges the judgment of every man who values freedom of speech and the press. For our Richmond namesake, though hostile to the Reconstruction law, has not transcended its right, and the right of every man, to comment upon both the law and its administration.

The Southern press, indeed, is entitled to a great deal of credit for the moderation of its tone, and for its prevailing inclination to deal fairly with the momentous problem which is now undergoing solution. Here and there a rabid Rebel sheet may be found, but the number throughout the South is so small as to be unworthy of notice. The greater number of journals published in that section are pursuing a course which cannot be too highly praised. They may not applaud the law on its merits, but they counsel compliance with its requirements, and are earnest in their desire to get back to the full fellowship of the Union. Of few can this be said more justly than of the *Times* and *Picayune*, of New Orleans, which, according to a statement in circulation, have been "unofficially warned" touching their articles on the Reconstruction act. The statement is scarcely credible, so temperate, and withal so sensible, have been the observations and recommendations of both the journals named since the passage of the law. The proceeding of General Schofield at Richmond, however, renders possible the exercise of the censor's authority at New Orleans, though from this wrong we trust General Sheridan's good sense will preserve him.

Still another encroachment is reported from Texas. An order issued by General Griffin excludes from the juries of the State all citizens who may have directly or indirectly aided the Rebellion. Henceforward, General Griffin decrees, the test oath shall be applied to jurors, and only they who can take it shall be permitted to serve. The legal authority for this order has not been cited, and none can be found. The Reconstruction act contains no provision upon the subject. It declares who shall be disfranchised and who shall be excluded from office, but in respect of jurors it is silent. General Griffin's order, then, is arbitrary and unjustifiable. It is anomalous, moreover, since, while ex-Rebels or their sympathizers may not act as jurors, ex-Rebel Judges are permitted "provisionally" to continue their functions as administrators of the law.

These incidents demonstrate the tendency of military power to trespass beyond the boundaries of reconstruction at the cost of the liberty of the citizen. It is to be hoped that the forthcoming opinion of the Attorney-General will define the powers and duties of the commanding Generals with a fullness and precision that will obviate difficulty, and prevent needless interference with the law, the press, or the people of the South.

The Reasons for Protection.

From the Tribune.

There was a preliminary gathering yesterday at the Astor House of some two hundred citizens, interested in or otherwise favorable to protection to home industry. Mr. Peter Cooper presided, and ten or twelve States were represented. Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, was present, and in full sympathy with the meeting and its object. A committee of organization was appointed, and, after much animated discussion, an adjournment was had to the 22d inst., when it is intended to organize for a vigorous, determined canvass of the whole country by means of meetings, speakers and documents.

It was high time. The importers have substantial control of the newspaper press of this city, the *Tribune* and one or two other journals excepted. We do not, in saying this, charge any party with corruption. It *happens* that the importers are free traders, and that they, with the jobbers of their goods, are very large and constant advertisers, as most American producers of metals, wares, and fabrics are not. The importers advertise mainly in journals which talk as those importers would have them on the tariff question; and the great majority of our journals talk so as to please their most liberal advertisers. All this is rather natural than otherwise, and we are not blaming either party. We state facts which explain other facts, and demand public attention.

That miners and manufacturers who seek protection are monopolists, extortioners, robbers, is the general drift of our city contemporaries' political economy. That the essayists who condemn protection are unquestionably right, while those who uphold it are knaves or fools, is a style of argument which our neighboring journals find at once easy and profitable. That a Pennsylvania ironmaster who has to pay twice to thrice as much for labor, etc., as his British rival, who can export his product to this market (as ballast for dry goods), at a lower freight than the Pennsylvanian must pay, evinces exceeding rapacity and "cheek," in asking for a protective duty on imported iron, is quite currently believed here. New York is more largely inhabited by Europeans than by Americans, and very many of our merchants are more intent on "taking home" a large pile within a few years, than on building up the country wherein their fortunes are made.

That American manufactures are exceptionally, enormously profitable, is constantly asserted by our free trade neighbors; and every scrap of news that favors that assumption is conspicuously paraded, while the scores of facts that prove the contrary are quietly suppressed. It is in vain that we say to the free traders:—"You have among you adequate capacity, energy, and capital, and you are not averse to making good profits. Now, if it be true, as you constantly assert, that manufactures are generally sold too high here, and that large profits are realized by those who produce them, why do not *you* embark in their fabrication? Here are water-power, fuel, ores, and all manner of raw material in abundance; why *will* you persist in some pursuit which pays you meagrely, when you might (if you state the truth) make 20 to 50 per cent. by smelting iron or weaving fabrics? What *can* induce you to act so insanely?" They do not answer: how could they, without confessing that they have been persisting in untruth, to the injury of their neighbors?

"But why not buy where we can buy cheapest?" ask the free traders. "Why deny or fetter a man's natural right to 'do as he likes with his own?'"

We answer:—

To buy our iron, wares, fabrics, precisely where we can buy them cheapest, and because we can there buy them cheapest, is our plan. We uphold the Protective system, because we are sure that thereby can our people's wants be supplied more cheaply (for *them*) than in any other way. We hold, and have often demonstrated, that the ton of iron which costs $100 if made here, and $75 if imported, actually costs our consumers considerably less (not in dollars, but in days' works) if made here. In other words—the cost of the American ton is made up of ore, coal, wood, charcoal, feed, taxes, schooling, etc., which would not have brought $75, nor even $65, had our iron been made in Europe. We of the *Tribune*, for example, are this year paying at least $40,000 for presses, etc., mainly made of iron; and we can better afford to pay $40,000 if our supply of iron were wholly made and fashioned in this country than $30,000 with our furnaces, foundries, and workshops in Europe. We can make this truth plain to any one who is not steeled against conviction.

—"But what do you say as to the right of every one to sell his own labor or its product as he sees fit?"

Just this, sir; that, as *you* interpret that right, it leads directly to anarchy. Governments subsist on taxes; and, if it be conceded absolutely that a man may do as he likes with his own, then collecting taxes must be stopped, and treasuries filled by voluntary gift or not at all. If the sweeping free trade assumption on this point be sound, then the construction of the Erie Canal was a gigantic crime; for that was done by means of taxing away the money and pledging the credit of tens of thousands who sternly opposed the whole project, and protested that they ought not to be taxed for its realization.

We talk of losses and calamities by flood, fire, drouth, or pestilence; we consider, and with reason, our taxes very heavy; but all other taxes combined do not bear so heavily upon us as that imposed by involuntary idleness. Not less than one million people in this country are to-day out of employment, therefore useless and miserable. Not one dime less than $300,000,000, and we think $500,000,000, are annually lost to the country on this account. Now we do not insist that unequivocal protection would secure every one constant work; but we do hold that more have work, and all work more efficiently, where employments are multiplied and diversified by protection than elsewhere. A purely agricultural community, still more a lumbering one, has many more idlers or drones, and produces far less wealth per hand, than Lancashire or Massachusetts. Diversity of pursuit is one main element of efficiency in production; and such diversity is promoted by protection.

—But we did not mean to say half so much at present. We intended only to express our joy that the friends of protection have met, resolved to organize, and to canvass the whole country. Slavery—which so long excluded us from most of the South—is at last dead, and labor votes there henceforth instead of being chattelized and sold on the auction block. We protectionists never yet were beaten by the votes of those who can read, and their number is rapidly increasing. We have but to work to triumph.

The Struggle for Territory in South America.

From the Herald.

For more than two years the war for territorial aggrandizement on the La Plata river has been waging, and as yet all parties appear to be further removed from the objects for which they entered the contest than they were at the beginning. On the part of Brazil the war is but the result of a long announced and steadily pursued policy of the imperial family. The Parana and Paraguay rivers must be the boundary of the empire. At first glance the map would appear to show that Brazil should be contented with her territorial area; but when it is considered that the valley of the Amazon is naught but a vast jungle; that of the 3,340,000 square miles (Humboldt's measurement), there is scarcely one-fifth available for settlement by men; that the only really valuable part lies south of the fifteenth degree of south latitude; and that Brazil has never ceased her efforts to extend her territory to the south and west, we shall see that this grasping for a more remote boundary line is natural. So steadily has this policy been carried out in Uruguay, that to-day the port of Montevideo may be considered a Brazilian city. Even before the date of Spanish American independence, this effort to overrun Uruguay, Paraguay, and the strip of Argentine territory lying between them called Misiones, was the cause of long and bloody warfare. From the founding of Montevideo, in 1726, the Portuguese commenced their struggle for the extension of Brazil. Uruguay has always been the principal battle-ground; for whoever holds the northern bank of the La Plata dominates the whole of its immense and magnificent valley, even to the heart of Bolivia.

The lodgment which the Portuguese effected on the La Plata early in the eighteenth century have rise in 1776 to the most formidable military expedition which up to that time Spain had fitted out to the New World. The Portuguese settlement was laid in ruins, and the attempt of the Portuguese to hold a point on the great river was signally defeated. Brazil has, however, staked her future on this desired boundary; and as she has already waged nearly a century of war to accomplish her purpose, it is not to be supposed that she will now desist. When the present war opened the little dictatorship of Paraguay, with seventy thousand square miles and five hundred thousand inhabitants, was scarcely less ambitious than its more colossal neighbors. The country having been at peace for more than half a century, and during that time rapidly developing its wonderful natural resources, began to feel the wants that every nation feels as it unrolls its resources—a commercial outlet on the ocean and territorial extension. Both could be obtained in one direction, and Paraguay looked southward to the richest and most beautiful of the Argentine States, Corrientes and Entre Rios—the latter with a fine contact with the great estuary of the La Plata, and both provinces bounded by rivers navigable for a large class of sea-going vessels. Already powerful in an impregnable position, hanging like a shadow over the great Brazilian province of Matto Groso, preventing the settlement of southeastern Bolivia, and the Gran Chaco, she threatened to shove, wedge-like, between the two great adversaries, Brazil and the Argentine republic, and control the whole vast interior of a valley which, for natural productions, fertility of soil, and wealth, both mineral and vegetable, has no equal in connected area on the surface of the globe.

But the objects of the Argentine republic in this strange territorial contest were not dissimilar from its neighbors. Under the Viceroys Paraguay was a dependency of Buenos Ayres; but in 1811, when the Viceroyalty was overthrown and a Provisional Government established, Paraguay refused to recognize what it called a central usurped authority, and immediately declared its independence of Spain. The effort of the Buenos Ayreans to restore her to the Viceroyalty was unsuccessful; but the Argentine republic has always clung to the hope that her old province would some time return to her either peaceably or by force of arms; and this notwithstanding the recognition of Paraguayan independence in the treaty made between the two countries in 1852. The great prize, it will thus be seen, for which the combatants are striving, is the control of the La Plata Valley. The prize is magnificent; but the allies, in an alliance unnatural and equally unfortunate, are paying very heavily for the attempt to remove one of the three contending parties and narrow the contest down to two. Paraguay was the first to invade one of the provinces which she coveted, but, attacked by her powerful opponents, she has, like an armadillo, rolled herself in her shell and laughed at all their attempts to penetrate even her outworks. It is probable that the close of the war will find Paraguay relatively stronger than she was at the beginning; while the allies, exhausted of men and money, will require a long time to recuperate and reopen the great contest.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Have opened, at their NEW STORE,

N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,

Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of

FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,

ETC. ETC.,

Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War," by G. Doree." "Last Rose of Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 5¼

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 44¼

WESTCOTT & GEORGE,

SUCCESSORS TO

PHILIP WILSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,

FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,

NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA

STEELES FAMOUS
SHOW CARDS
NO 718 MARKET ST.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS.
ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

J. E. RIDGWAY,
5 21m NO. 57 S. THIRD STREET.

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and ever description of Traveling Goods.

TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20¼

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photograph portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.,

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 24 3m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

NEW STATE LOAN

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE.

CONVERSIONS MADE OF;

7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 1 1¼

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE;

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
24tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY:

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2¼rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3'10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at high market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF AL KINDS AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE

Philadelphia and New York Boards of Broker

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers [2 2 3m

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID,

DIRECTORS,

Jos. T. Bailey, | William Ervien, | Sam'l A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne, | Osgood Welsh, | Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles, | B. Rowland, Jr., | Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [5 18m

NEW STATE LOAN.

Past due Loans of the State of Pennsylvania, with the accrued interest thereon, taken in payment for the New State Loan of Pennsylvania.

Amounts to suit purchasers, without charge.

For sale by

J. E. RIDGWAY,
BANKER,
5 21 3t NO. 57 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE

OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [6 12tp

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for

TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16¼

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received an invoice of

FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,

Manufactured to their order in Paris.

Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the sam goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26¼

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases,

And Wholesale Dealers in

AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT

AMERICAN WATCHES

4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1¼ SOLID SILVER-WARE

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.

THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT

Is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.

THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,

In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts inia prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.

UNPARALLELED OFFER.

We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.

Full Course, time unlimited..........$35
Telegraphing, three months..........40
Positions Guaranteed.
Day and Evening Instruction.
2 11 mwf 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President

THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE

N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.

Established Nov. 2, 1861. Chartered March 14, 1865.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to visit the institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 5 6

ICE COMPANIES.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

IMPORTERS OF EASTERN ICE,

Are prepared to supply all classes of consumers, in all parts of the city—West Philadelphia, Mantua, Tioga, and Fort Richmond—with a superior article of ICE, at the lowest market rates.

Orders by mail to either of the offices will receive prompt attention.

Particular attention paid to the delivery of ice to private families, etc.

OFFICES:

NOS. 118 AND 120 NORTH BROAD ST.,

WILLOW STREET WHARF, DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA. [5 7 12t

E. P. KERSHOW, }
A. HUNT. } KERSHOW & HUNT.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862. Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount. Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of these bodies were held yesterday afternoon. The sessions terminated early. The sun made its appearance for the first time in some days, and the usual habitues of the gallery found greater pleasure in basking in its beams. This was the business done:

Select Branch—President Spering was in the chair.

A note was received from the Board of Health, in which it is stated that the health of the city is imperilled by the condition of many streets which, being in course of paving, cannot be cleaned. Such streets the Board pronounce nuisances.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Cattell permitting the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to lay a four inch water pipe in Westminster avenue, from the main pipe at Forty-first street to the property of the company, near Thirty-ninth street. This was passed.

Another resolution was reported from the Committee on Water, authorizing the laying of water pipe upon portions of Emmett, Ogden, Worthington, Gaul and other streets. It was adopted.

A resolution to lease the ice cream saloon at Fairmount, to Henry Snyder, for the ensuing twelve months, at the rate of $2000 was adopted.

From the Committee on Law, Mr. Stokley moved that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of a resolution relative to the appointment of an Assistant City Solicitor to succeed General Collis, resigned. He claims that his object was that Councils might enter into an election without delay, as the Committee on Law had failed to make any report on the subject.

Dr. Kamerly claimed that there was no reason why the matter should have been referred to the Committee on Law. The course is unusual.

Mr. Page said that the City Solicitor, by the advice and recommendation of the Judges of the Courts, and almost the entire bar, had appointed Mr. Worrall as his Assistant. The whole thing is got up here with a view to turning out that distinguished lawyer, and forcing into his place a member of this Chamber. The whole movement here is one of self-interested manipulation.

Mr. Stokley's motion passed.

Mr. Stokley moved that the nomination of Mr. Worrall be confirmed.

The yeas were six, the nays 11, Mr. Stokley voting with the negative, and the appointment of Mr. Worrall, therefore, was not confirmed.

The special order of the day at four o'clock was the subject of the new public buildings. Mr. Bumm, Chairman of the Committee on City Property, being absent, on motion of Mr. Barlow, the subject was laid over for one week.

The bill offered by Mr. Smith at a previous meeting, providing that Councils meet every two weeks instead of every week, was now read.

Mr. King opposed the bill, on the ground that even when meeting every week the business of the city was inadequately taken care of.

Mr. Smith expressed the opinion that the less frequently Councils met, the better it would be for the city.

The subject was then referred to the Committee on Law.

The resolution from Common Council relative to the location of streets, with reference to the naval depot at League Island, passed this Chamber.

A resolution to request the Mayor to close the taverns on Sundays was indefinitely postponed, it being understood that the Mayor already does everything in the matter so far as the law clothes him with authority.

A batch of resolutions relative to repaving streets, etc., were concurred in.

A resolution by Mr. Jones, asking what sums have been paid by aldermen inty the city treasury, was agreed to.

The resolution relative to the police districts, as passed by Common Council, was concurred it.

The resignation of Mr. Van Cleve, of the Fourteenth ward, was read and accepted.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Common Branch.—The Chamber came to order at the rap of President Marcer's gavel, at 3.15.

A communication from the City Commissioners was read. For that department an extra appropriation of two hundred dollars, for the sealer of weights and measures of the southern district, is desired. The Committee on Finance were directed to consider the subject.

A communication from the Board of Health called attention to the condition of certain streets, the broken roadbed of which prevents the cleaning of the highways.

From the Board of Revision was read a communication asking an appropriation of $728,333 for expenses incurred.

A property of one hundred acres on Darby road, four miles below Market street, was offered for sale as a site for a House of Correction. Price, two thousand dollars per acre.

These were referred to regular committees.

The Board of Revision complained of the unequal assessments now being made in certain localities by assessors. Referred.

Mr. Harper offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Survey Department be authorized to prepare plans in duplicate of the street lines of so much of the First and Twenty-sixth wards, as follows:

From the river Delaware back channel at League Island and river Schuylkill on the south and east and Penrose Ferry road, avenue 44 degrees south to Twenty-third street; avenue 42 degrees south to Twentieth street; avenue 42 degrees to Front street; avenue 37 degrees to Sixth street east of Front and Curtin street to the river Delaware on the north and west. Said plan to locate an avenue one hundred and twenty feet wide upon and along the northern boundary of property to be dedicated to the government of the United States for naval purposes. And the said departments shall also revise the street lines upon plan No. 179, so that connection may be made between Delaware avenue thereon located and the extension of said avenue, as above specified.

Agreed to.

Mr. Potter offered a resolution prohibiting the Highway Department from repairing the Reed street culvert until plans of these repairs be drafted by the City Engineer.

Mr. Palmer said that the work was now going on.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Gill offered the following:

Resolved, That the Department of Highways be instructed and required, whenever a contract is entered into for new paving, to notify the surveyor of the district in which the paving is to be done, of the extent of the contract, its location, and the time when the contractor will be ready to proceed with the work.

Resolved, That the district surveyor shall, upon receiving notice from the Highway Department as aforesaid, proceed at once to set grade stakes through the middle of the street with the grade marked thereon, and after the grading shall have been completed they shall examine the same, and if done in accordance with the city ordinances, they shall report the same to the Highway Department in writing, and no gravel or other paving material shall be deposited upon the street until after the surveyor's report has been received and approved by the Highway Department. Agreed to.

Mr. Harrison offered a resolution to repave Columbia avenue from Tenth to Eleventh street. Referred.

Mr. Evans rose, and moved the appointment of a joint committee of five from each Chamber, to act in connection with the Council President and the Mayor, to consider the propriety of erecting a monument to the soldiers who fell during the war. Agreed to.

Mr. Billington called up the bill providing that the Mayor be authorized to reconstruct the police districts according to the best interests of the city, the interpretation of the "best interests" being left to that official. The bill passed.

The resolution requesting the Mayor to return the resolution calling upon him to enforce the Sunday liquor law was agreed to.

The Select Council ordinance approving the contracts for the erection of school-houses was called up.

Mr. Smith moved to strike out an item of $5890 for furnaces for the school-house on Locust street, above Broad.

Mr. Harper said that the building to be erected in the Eighth ward will probably be the largest in the city, and the furnaces in the structure must therefore be expensive. Mr. Shippen, who is personally superintending the erection of this school-building, has made the subject of heat a special study, and this heater is the most economical presented to the Board of Control.

This item of heaters was non-concurred in. To the remainder of the ordinance the Chamber agreed.

Mr. Bardsley called up the ordinance regulating the rates of sewer connections. (This is under the law published in our report of the proceedings of March 9th.—REP.)

The question was considered, talked over and postponed until next week.

The Select Council bill appropriating $2000 to Nathan Nathans for damages sustained by widening Broad street was called up. After an hour's talk the bill was passed; but the vote was reconsidered, and the whole subject referred to the City olicitor for his opinion.

r. Potter presented a report from the Commit- Finance, approving the sureties of Charles Commissioner of City Property. Agreed to.

ans moved to reconsider the vote by bill providing for the appointment of tchman and court-cleaner for the new was indefinitely postponed.

r reconsidered.

and court-cleaner were stricken

Mr. Hancock moved to amend to make the janitor's salary six hundred dollars per annum. This was agreed to.

The next motion was to refer the whole business to the Committee on City Property, from whom the report recommending the action had originally been received.

Seven o'clock came, and the Chamber was declared adjourned.

A TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT—A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN INSTANTLY KILLED.—A pleasure excursion, at the Fish House, on the Jersey side of the Delaware yesterday afternoon, met with a deplorable accident. A number of gentlemen of this city left yesterday morning for a day's pastime at that celebrated locality. After the day's sport terminated, they repaired to the railway station to await the arrival of the train for this city. This was delayed. It was not in time, and Mr. John F. Deal, one of the party, was walking on the side of the track, when Van Kirk's Line, on the Camden and Amboy Road, came thundering past. This train, it seems, did not take passengers aboard at the station. Mr. Deal did not appear to pay any attention to the train. The whistle was sounded, but it was too late; the locomotive had struck him, and hurled him into a deep cut by the side of the road. At almost the same time the train from Philadelphia for New York passed up, and the two trains created a momentary confusion. When the excitement died away, Mr. Deal was found lying in the cut, dead.

The body was placed on board the down train and brought to Camden, where Coroner Roberts held an inquest. A number of witnesses were examined, amongst whom were the following:—Benjamin Jones, Ralph Vankirk, Charles R. Garrigan, L. Wilkinson, Henry Kennedy, Powell Clayton, and John S. Stairs. The evidence elicited before the Coroner's jury brought out the facts as narrated above.

Dr. Cullen, of Camden, held a *post-mortem* examination of the body. He testified that there were two slight cuts upon the temple and two abrasions upon the left cheek of the deceased. These were the only outward marks of the collision. He found, however, that all the ribs on the left side were more or less broken. There were other internal wounds, any of which were sufficient to cause death. The doctor stated that the gentleman had not been run over, but it was evident that the cow-catcher of the locomotive had first struck his ankle and caused him to fall against the side of the engine, which, going at a rapid speed, hurled him into the cut on the road side.

One of the witnesses testified that he heard a whistle sound previous to the time the accident occurred, but he could not tell whether it was from the train coming down or the one going up. All those examined testified to the train going at a rapid rate. The Coroner, at half-past 8 o'clock last evening, adjourned the inquest until this evening, when other witnesses will be examined.

The body of the unfortunate man was surrendered to his friends last night. Mr. Deal resided in this city, at No. 240 Crown street. He was well known in Philadelphia, having at one time occupied the position of County Treasurer. Of late years he has been engaged in the paper business, on Seventh street, near Market. Deceased was aged about forty-five years. He leaves a family.

A PASTOR INSTALLED.—The religious services attending the installation of the Rev. George F. Wiswell, D. D., as Pastor of the Green Hill Presbyterian Church, took place last evening. The church was crowded on the occasion, and the services were highly interesting. The sermon was preached by Rev. Daniel March, D. D. The charge to the pastor was given by Rev. John McLeod, and the charge to the congregation by Rev. F. L. Robbins. The constitutional questions were put by the presiding clergyman, Rev. John Crowell. The congregation worshiping in the Green Hill Church is growing gradually in numbers and influence. The Sunday Schools are also in a very flourishing condition, and the religious enterprise thus far can be considered a success.

THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS will hold their annual meeting at their meeting-house, on Race street, above Fifteenth, commencing on the 13th inst. The meeting of ministers and elders on the 11th inst. Public meetings for Divine worship will be held at their meeting-houses on Race street, Green street, and Spruce street, on First Day morning, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, except at Spruce street, which is held at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The yearly meeting is composed of about 15,000 members, and holds epistolary correspondence with the yearly meetings of New York, Baltimore, Ohio, and Genesee.

LARCENY OF GOVERNMENT NOTES.—A large number of $50 and $100 notes on the First National Bank of Jersey City, N. J., amounting in the aggregate to $12,000, have been stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C. These notes were ready for delivery to the bank, and needed only the signatures of the officers to render them good. The various banking institutions have been notified of the theft.

BEATEN BADLY.—A man named Owen Heger, employed on the schooner Jane N. Baker, was badly beaten on Wednesday night, by a party at Port Richmond. His face and head were much lacerated. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BENEFIT OF MISS CAROLINE M. RICHINGS.—The beautiful and popular opera of *Martha* will be presented this evening, with a brilliant cast. Miss Richings will sing her great *role* "Martha," and Mrs. Seguin will assume the part of "Nancy." This will be the last evening performance of the Richings English Opera Troupe in this city, and we trust that the fair *beneficiare* may have a very full house and a splendid reception, as she deserves.

On to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, farewell matinee. Wallace's beautiful and romantic opera of *Maritana* will be presented.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—This evening has been set apart for the benefit of Miss Josie Orton, an excellent actress, who always takes great pains to render her *roles* in an admirable manner. Miss Orton will appear in Eugene Scribe's remarkable play of *Fairy Fingers*, in which she is unrivalled.

Next week the Southern Relief Association will take the theatre for six nights and a matinee. Miss Julia Daly will appear, supported by the whole company. Gifts of great value will also be distributed among the audience at each performance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. F. W. Lander will enact her great assumption in *Elizabeth* this evening for her benefit. The character of "Elizabeth" is one well suited to the great genius and attainments of Mrs. Lander, and people are equally divided in regard to whom should be awarded the certificate of excellence—Mrs. Lander or Madame Ristori.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Benefit of Mr. J. W. Wallack. *Henry Dunbar* will be produced this evening, with Mr. Wallack in the title *role*. To-morrow (Saturday) night Mr. Wallack appears in his great part of "Fagin," in *Oliver Twist*.

On Monday night, Mr. Dan Bryant will appear in two of his greatest assumptions, in *Handy Andy* and the *Irish Emigrant*. Mr. Bryant will shortly produce his own beautiful play, called *Shamus O'Brien*.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE the usual variety performance will be given.

THE GERMANIA will present the following programme at their concert to-morrow afternoon:—

1. Coronation March from *Le Prophete*, Meyerbeer
2. Song, "Oh, Stay this Longing" (first time), G. Meikert
3. Nightshade Waltz . . . C. Huems
4. Allegretto Scherzando, Eighth Sinfonie, Beethoven
5. Overture, Shipwreck of Medusa, Reisiger
6. Duet "Albin" (first time) . F. v. Flotow
7. First Finale from Il Templario . Nicolai

CARL WOLFSOHN'S farewell concert will be given at the Academy of Music next Thursday evening, the 16th inst. Tickets may be obtained at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

CONCERT HALL.—The panorama of the Holy Land and Egypt is now on exhibition, and no one should fail to see it. Colonel William H. Maurice delivers an explanatory lecture every night.

A matinee to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon.

THE FAMILY RESORT.—At Carncross & Dixey's, *Andy's Stratagem* will be presented this evening, with a host of other good things.

THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS and Artists' Fund Society are both giving admirable and unusually fine exhibitions of paintings and sculpture.

MRS. MARY LAKEMYER has opened Smith's Island for the season. A very pleasant afternoon and evening may be spent at this popular resort. Mr. Charles H. Rau is the Superintendent, and knows how to make his friends welcome at all times.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·48	MOON RISES	6·25
SUN SETS	7·05	HIGH WATER	7·15

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. MCCAMMON,
WASH. BUTCHER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
JOHN SPARHAWK,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Teutonia	Southampton	New York	April 24
Erin	Liverpool	New York	April 24
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	April 26
Atalanta	London	New York	April 27
Co'Manchester	Liverpool	New York	April 27
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	April 30
New York	Southampton	New York	April 30
China	Liverpool	Boston	April 27
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	May 1
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	May 1
City of N. York	Liverpool	New York	May 1
Hibernia	Liverpool	Quebec	May 2
Java	Liverpool	New York	May 4
Hansa	Southampton	New York	May 7
FOR EUROPE.			
America	New York	Bremen	May 9
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	May 11
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	May 11
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	May 11
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 11
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	May 11
Persia	New York	Liverpool	May 15
Union	New York	Bremen	May 16
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Erin	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	May 18
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	May 18
Wm. Penn	New York	London	May 21
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	May 25
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	May 9
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	May 11
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	May —
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	May 11
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	May 11
Gen. Meade	New York	New Orleans	May 11
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	May 11
Fah Kee	New York	St. Jago	May 11
Fung Shuey	New York	Hong Kong	May 15
Eagle	New York	Havana	May 16
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	May 18
Corsica	New York	Havana	May 18
Nevada	New York	San Juan	May 20
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Harry Virden, Collins, Havana, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr A. Falkenberg, Tirrell, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr J. H. Wainwright, Morris, Boston, Pine Knot Coal Co.
Schr Snowflake, Rose, Boston, Connor & Co.
Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr Cherub, Layman, Washington, Street & Co.
Schr C. Moore, Ingersoll, Hingham, D. Pearson & Co.
Schr Hiawatha, Newman, Newburyport, G. B. Kerfoot.
Schr J. C. Runyon, Mathis, Providence, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr A. E. Valentine, Bayles, Salem, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr S. and M. D. Scull, Steelman, Portsmouth, L. Audenried & Co.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr E. A. Valentine, Bayles, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Reading RR. No. 43, Powell, from Richmond, Va., with walnut logs to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr A. Falkenberg, Tirrell, from Dighton.
Schr Cherub, Layman, from Olman's Creek.
Schr C. Moore, Ingersoll, from Pawtucket.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Morning Star, Coalfleet, hence, at Flushing 26th ultimo.
Ship Essex, Barker, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 25th ult.
Ship Kate Davenport, Otis, hence, at Liverpool 26th ultimo.
Ship Adele, Jaburg, hence, at Bremen 23d ult.
Steamship Alexandria, Platt, hence, at Norfolk 6th inst., and sailed for Richmond.
Barque Fanny, Turner, hence, at Marseilles 26th ult.
Barque Isaac R. Davis, Hand, for Caibarien, sailed from Havana 1st inst.
Brig W. H. Park, Darrah, for Delaware Breakwater, cleared at Havana 3d inst.
Brig E. A. Bernard, Crowell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 28th ult.
Brig A. H. Curtis, Merryman, hence, at Cienfuegos 28th ult.
Brig Samuel Welsh, Hoecker, hence for Barcelona, sailed from Gibraltar 18th ult.
Brig Sarah Watson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 30th ult.
Schr M. E. Smith, Smith, hence, at Trinidad 23d ult.
Schr J. Johnson, McBride, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 25th ult.
Schr I. F. Wheeler, Dyer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 28th ult.
Schr A. M. Flanagan, Corson, hence, at Cienfuegos 28th ult.
Schr T. N. Tower, Perry, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 1st inst.
Schr C. Shaw, Reeves, for Bridgeton, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr Adeline Townsend, Townsend, from Mobile, at Havana 1st inst.
Schr Yankee Blade, Coombs, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 6th inst.
Schr American Eagle, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 8th inst.
Schr Geo. Fales, Nickerson, hence for Providence, was off Point Judith 6th inst.
Schr Two Marys, Willetts, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 6th inst.
Schr Dora A. Baker, Eldridge, from Savannah, with lumber, of and for New York, is ashore north of Long Branch. The Dora A. Baker registers 265 tons, was built at Philadelphia in 1860, and owned by J. W. Elwell & Co.
Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, hence, at Georgetown 8th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Commanders of vessels, pilots, and others navigating the entrance to Port Philip are hereby informed that the temporary fixed red and green light on Point Lonsdale will, on and after the 25th inst., be discontinued, and a light of the same character, but of more power and range, will be exhibited from sunset to sunrise from the lighthouse near the Point Lonsdale telegraph station.

The light will be seen ten miles off in ordinary weather, appearing green between the bearings of about N. by W. and NW. ½ W., and red between the bearings of about NW. ½ W. and W. by S.

From these bearings navigators will observe that the NW. ½ W. line passes near the Lonsdale and Lightning rocks; they must therefore be on their guard before the color begin to change, as the blending of the red and green lights will indicate close vicinity to the line which passes from the lighthouse over these dangers.

C. FERGUSON, Chief Harbor Master.
Department of Ports and Harbors, Melbourne, February 15, 1867.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 3, 1867.

An Army Medical Board is now in session in New York city for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over twenty-one years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are thirty-five vacancies in the Medical Staff.

J. K. BARNES,
5 4 fmw1m Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low ure Steam Heat Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10¾ No. 1132 MARKET Street.

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, May 11, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Rail road.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1202 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans May —, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port May 15.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1¾ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, May 11, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1¾ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK FIRST CLASS, $230 GOLD.

CITY OF PARIS ... Saturday, May 11
CITY OF LIMERICK ... Wednesday, May 15
CITY OF NEW YORK ... Saturday, May 18
CITY OF BOSTON ... Saturday, May 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... Saturday, June 1

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$3
To London	115	To London	3
To Paris	12	To Paris	4

Passage by the Wednesday steamers—First Cabin $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $3 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7¾ No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
11 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
11¾ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1¾ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24¾

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, June 6, 1867, for furnishing all the materials and performing the work required in the construction of a Brick Building for the use of the Department of Agriculture, to be erected on reservation No. 2, in this city, according to plans and specifications that can be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, where full information with regard to the proposed building can be obtained; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separately for the different kinds of work.

No proposal will be entertained from any person who is not known to be a practical builder.

Bidders are requested to state the shortest time possible in which the building is to be completed, the work to be commenced in three days after the signing of the contract.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be received that does not conform to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of work done and materials furnished, according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of the Superintendent), will be paid from time to time as the work proceeds, and ten per cent retained until the completion of the contract and the acceptance of the work by the Department.

Every proposal must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Clerk of the United States Court.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for a Building for the Department of Agriculture," and addressed to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

5 10 23t ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
CARL WOLFSOHN'S
FAREWELL CONCERT,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 16, 1867,
When he will be assisted by the following eminent Artists:
MADAME GAZZANIGA,
Being her first and only appearance for several years.
MR. THEO. HABELMAN,
The favorite lyric tenor.
MR. WENZELL KOPTA,
The distinguished violinist.
THE MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY,
With their splendid Chorus of Three Hundred Voices, and a Large and Efficient Orchestra.
Conductor ... Mr. JEAN LOUIS
Leader ... Mr. SIMON HASSLER
Accompanist ... Mr. H. G. THUNDER
SECURED SEATS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Can be obtained in advance of the Concert, at the Academy of Music, and at the Music Store of C. W. A. Trumpler, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, without extra charge.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commences at 8.

Holders of Green Tickets are particularly requested to exchange them for reserved seats at their earliest convenience.

In order to meet the wishes of persons residing at a distance, the strictest punctuality will be observed in commencing the Concert. 5 10 6t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
BENEFIT OF MISS JOSIE ORTON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
RICHINGS'
ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
CAROLINE RICHINGS ... DIRECTRESS
LAST PERFORMANCE BUT ONE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 10,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
When will be produced Flotow's Opera,
MARTHA,
WITH A GREAT CAST.

Miss R. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to her fellow-citizens for their generous appreciation of this, her great undertaking—that of establishing English Opera on a firm footing in this country—an appreciation evinced by their most liberal patronage and support during her brief season of English Opera. She takes pleasure in announcing that her Company is now fully reorganized, and strengthened with additional well-known artists for the season of 1867-68, making it the best and most complete organization of the kind ever established in this country.

TO-MORROW AFTERNOON (SATURDAY),
GRAND OPERA MATINEE.
MARITANA.

MISS JOSIE ORTON'S BENEFIT TO-NIGHT.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
OF
MISS JOSIE ORTON.
MISS JOSIE ORTON.
MISS JOSIE ORTON.
First time here of Scribe's beautiful play, in five acts, entitled
FAIRY FINGERS.
Helena ... Miss JOSIE ORTON
To conclude with
THE LITTLE SAVAGE.
Kate Dalrymple ... Miss JOSIE ORTON
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
MONDAY—The first of a series of
BENEFITS
FOR THE STARVING PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH,
And first night of
MISS JULIA DALY,
Together with other attractions of a
NOVEL AND EXTRAORDINARY CHARACTER.
MONDAY, June 3,
CENDRILLON.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
BENEFIT OF MISS JOSIE ORTON.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
DRAMATIC TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 10,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of the Celebrated and Accomplished Artiste,
MRS. F. W. LANDER, formerly
MISS J. M. DAVENPORT,
who will appear, for the seventh time, in her much admired conception and rendition of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
conceded by the Press and Public as the most impassioned, powerful, and artistic impersonation of the modern stage.
SATURDAY—LAST NIGHT OF ELIZABETH.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
BENEFIT OF MISS JOSIE ORTON.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
ONLY NIGHT OF HENRY DUNBAR.
BENEFIT OF
MR. JAMES W. WALLACK,
AND HIS LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 10,
Only time of the great play of
HENRY DUNBAR.
Henry Dunbar ... Mr. J. W. WALLACK
Supported by the Full Company.
Saturday—Mr. WALLACK as
FAGIN, IN OLIVER TWIST.
Monday, May 13, Mr. DAN BRYANT
IN TWO CAPITAL PIECES.

MISSS JOSIE ORTON'S BENEFIT TO-NIGHT.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION,
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

MISS JOSIE ORTON'S BENEFIT AT THE NEW CHESNUT TO-NIGHT.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.
CONCERT HALL.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
the Grand Illuminated Mirror of
EGYPT AND THE HOLY LAND,
COMMENCING
MONDAY EVENING, May 6.
The popular Lecturer, Colonel W. H. MAURICE is engaged.
Cards of admission, 50 cents, or two for 75 cents.
Children half-price.
A grand MATINEE will be given on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 11, at 2½ P. M.
Tickets, 25 cents, or five for $1. 5 1 10t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
BENEFIT OF MISS JOSIE ORTON.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY
SPRING EXHIBITION NOW OPEN,
AT THEIR NEW GALLERIES,
NO. 1334 CHESNUT STREET,
From 9 A. M to 6 P. M. [4 13 tf
Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

MISS JOSIE ORTON'S BENEFIT AT THE NEW CHESNUT TO-NIGHT.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—
EVERY NIGHT, AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
THE LUBIN BROTHERS
in their pleasing entertainment of Conjurations. Also
THE LUBIN LILLIPUTIAN FAMILY
in their Comical Antics, which never fail to produce Fun.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock. [5 9 3t*
Matinees—Adults, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents.

MISS JOSIE ORTON'S BENEFIT AT THE NEW CHESNUT TO-NIGHT.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT,
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

MISS JOSIE ORTON'S BENEFIT AT THE NEW CHESNUT TO-NIGHT.

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30 1f

MISS JOSIE ORTON'S BENEFIT AT THE NEW CHESNUT TO-NIGHT.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, at 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m
The last rehearsal will take place on June 1st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
BENEFIT OF MISS JOSIE ORTON.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE
The Forty-Fourth Annual Exhibition
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TENTH,
Is now open day and evening, from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M., and from 8 till 10 in the evening.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Season Tickets, 50 cents. 4 22 36t

MISS JOSIE ORTON'S BENEFIT TO-NIGHT.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

GOLD'S IMPROVED
PATENT LOW STEAM
AND
HOT WATER APPARATUS,
FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING
WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.
Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,
THE AMERICAN KITCHENER,
On the European plan of heavy castings, durability, and neatness of construction.
Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.
Also, Agents for the sale of
SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,
Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S
PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.
UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.
JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent. [4 26 3m

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21¾ BEACH and PALMER Stree

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30¾

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1¾ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,
No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,
Manufacturers of
CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE
Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

ROOFING.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY.
GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1¾ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,
NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 3 10 3m

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1867.

The Anniversaries—Christian Benevolence.

The annual anniversaries of a large number of our great religious and benevolent societies are now being held in New York. Their proceedings, including reports, addresses, discussions, etc., are the features of the day.

The magnitude of the operations of some of these societies is remarkable. Thus, the American Tract Society reports its receipts during the past year to have been $544,151·43, a sum exceeding the receipts of any former year by more than one hundred thousand dollars. It has published during the year 837,676 volumes, or an average of 2790 per day. It has circulated of the monthly periodicals which it publishes, *The American Messenger* and *The Child's Paper*, an aggregate of 510,749 copies monthly. The value of publications distributed gratuitously during the year was $53,254·31. Colporteurs, or travelling missionaries and preachers, have been employed to the number of 219, in twenty-one of our own States and in the British Provinces. A large work has been done among the needy and destitute of the South.

Another branch of the American Tract Society, the Boston branch, and which has long made labors for the enlightenment and religious instruction of the blacks a specialty, reports receipts to the amount of $1,60,569·78. It has issued during the year 1524,500 copies of tracts and similar small publications, 389,250 volumes of larger size, and 3,163,000 copies of papers.

Here we have an expenditure of over seven hundred thousand dollars in the single work of publishing and distributing Christian literature.

The American Bible Society reports receipts during the year to the amount of $734,089·14. It has printed during that time, in our country and in foreign lands, 1,240,318 volumes.

The American Home Missionary Society reports the receipt of $212,560·63 during the year. It has employed 846 missionaries in twenty-nine different States and Territories.

These items are sufficient to afford some idea of the vast work that is being performed by these societies. And all this is sustained, or has been built up in the past by voluntary contributions, mainly in small amounts. So firmly established have these organizations become in the confidence and affections of the Christian public, that their revenues from this source are as reliable almost as though obtained from fixed investments. No argument for the voluntary principle, as opposed to the union of Church and State, in religious matters, could be stronger than that which is furnished by the activity, zeal, and prosperity of our American churches, and especially in connection with those great religious and benevolent organizations which the American churches have built up. It is found that the spontaneous liberality of Christian men and women, managing their own affairs in church matters, is a sounder and safer basis to build upon than subsidies from Government, or tithes wrung from an unwilling and reluctant people by the power of the civil magistrate.

Facts, too, such as those brought out by the reports above alluded to, are a sufficient commentary upon the shallow and flippant criticism of the activity and benevolence of the Church, which is so often indulged in. Here are organizations reaching all over our land, and all over foreign lands, carrying light and knowledge to the homes of millions who would be reached in no other way. The mass of the contributions which sustain this work come in little sums, from here and there and all over the country, from donors whose names are never heralded to the applause of men, who seek no earthly reward, but who are actuated by motives of Christian duty and benevolence alone. Until those who sneer at the Church can point to a similar liberality on their part, or any similar effort to do good to the masses of the ignorant and needy of their fellow-men, they should preserve a discreet and becoming silence.

The Provisional Governments.

A PRESSURE is being brought to bear, it is said, upon the President, to induce him to restrain the action of the military commanders of the Southern Districts with reference to the provisional civil authorities now in existence there. The rule of construction, it is urged, should be in favor of the largest liberty to the citizen, and the least possible interference with the civil and social affairs of the community under the law; that a right construction of these Reconstruction laws does not give the military commander the power to depose civil officers at will, and he has no authority to appoint such officers; that under the recent law, when it is shown by the acts of the civil officers that they are not executing, or refuse to execute the laws, the military commander may in some instances turn the subject to be dealt with over to a military commission; that the commander should confine himself strictly within the letter of the law, and permit the so-called "Provisional Governments" to go on disposing of all matters heretofore belonging to the functions of State Governments, except in so far as it is manifest that these civil authorities absolutely conflict with or obstruct the operation of the Military or Reconstruction laws. Such, it is claimed, is the spirit of the Reconstruction act, and the obvious intent of its framers.

But such was *not* the interpretation put upon this law by its friends or its enemies at the time of its passage. It was intended to give the military commanders full power over these "Provisional Governments." They have no claim to sanctity whatever. They never had an iota of legality, but are mere provisional arrangements, existing by toleration. Whenever they stand in the way of carrying out the work of reconstruction, they should at once be removed.

MARYLAND CONVENTION.—The State Constitutional Convention of Maryland yesterday agreed on a form of oath which declares allegiance to the State of Maryland, and supports the Constitution and laws thereof; giving true faith and allegiance to the United States, and Constitution and the Government thereof as the supreme law of the land, any law or ordinance of the State to the contrary notwithstanding. It further affirms that the taker of the oath will, to the best of his ability, protect and defend the Union of the United States, and not allow the same to be broken up, nor the Government to be destroyed; and will at all times discountenance and oppose all political combinations having for their object such dissolution or destruction. The action is not retrospective and does not disfranchise any who have been Rebels in the past.

UNION POLICE.—The order of General Sheridan directing the Mayor of New Orleans to compose one-half his police of discharged Union soldiers, is one which will meet the hearty approval of all who desire to see peace prevail in the South. By securing this efficient and at the same time thoroughly loyal force, the authorities will have at hand a class of men whose sympathies are all with the Government, and who are not only thoroughly willing, but also thoroughly able, to defend the Union cause. We would desire to see a similar precaution adopted all over the South, and have half the armed militia of every State composed of those Union men who have served in the United States army, and are now residing in the late Rebel section.

DOOLITTLE AND RUSSIA.—It would seem that Russian America will really cost us little or nothing. While the debit side of the account shows $7,000,000 against us, yet the opposite side credits us with the loss of Doolittle, who goes to Russia on official business. If he and Cowan were both to reside permanently in the new territory, the balance would be to the credit side of the account of the United States.

AN INDIAN WAR seems inevitable. The Kiowas have taken up the hatchet, and united with the Sioux and Cheyennes. We hope that General Hancock will make a short and sharp campaign, and settle the matter without resorting to tactics.

COLONEL RANKIN and the Fort Buford garrison are not murdered, at least so General Sherman telegraphs, anything in the *Tribune* or elsewhere to the contrary. As the report has been repeated and contradicted at least five times, we do not know what to believe.

NEITHER SECRETARY BROWNING nor Hon. S. S. Marshall are dead. Both of these gentlemen telegraph that the rumor is false; and as they are authority on the matter, we gladly correct the error.

GOVERNOR WRIGHT, United States Minister at Berlin, reported dying a few days since, is convalescent, and hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery.

JERUSALEM.—The British Consul at Jerusalem reports that the population of that city in 1866 was 18,000, of whom about 5000 were Mohammedans, 9000 Jews, and the remainder Christians of various denominations. Two lines of telegraph connect Jerusalem with Europe. The chief native industry is the manufacture of soap and what is called Jerusalem ware, consisting of chaplets, crucifixes, beads, crosses, and the like, made principally of mother-of-pearl and olive wood, and sold to the pilgrims who annually repair to the Holy City, to the number of from 6000 to 8000. The principal imports from England are cotton and colonial goods. Of the former some three or four hundred bales, of the value of from £16,000 to £20,000, are imported annually.

ANTI-RITUALISM.—In order to guard his fold against the ritualists, the Bishop of Manchester, England, now propounds the following queries, among others, to candidates for priest's orders:—"What are the rules of our Church with respect to the bread and wine used at the Lord's Supper, and with respect to the consecration of the elements, and what breaches of the rules have been fallen into by some few clergy? State the reasons there are against these practices. What vestments are to be used by the clergy in their ministrations? Give your reasons for reviving the use of obsolete vestments, such as the cope and the chasuble."

A PATHWAY CASE.—A case was tried recently at the Manchester assizes, in England, which involved the right of the Earl of Derby to stop up an ancient pathway on his estate at Prestwich. The plaintiff, a Mr. Winterbotham, obtained a verdict, but a question of law was raised at the trial on behalf of the Earl, to the effect that a private individual could not be a party to such a suit. This objection was raised in the Court of Exchequer, when an application was made for a new trial. The rule calling upon the plaintiff to show why a new trial should not be granted was issued, so that the plaintiff's position is not yet quite secure.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN CHINA.—A new Roman Catholic cathedral, said to be a magnificent building, was consecrated at Pekin in January, and in the same month the corner-stone of a new Anglican church was laid at Kin-Kiang by the British consul. A letter from Pekin says that religious temples for different sects are erecting in close proximity to each other—Protestants, Catholics, Anglicans, Greek schismatics, Buddhists, Mohammedans, disciples of Confucius, live side by side, with a perfectly good understanding.

A GREAT FAMILY FESTIVAL.—An English paper says:—Lord Warkworth's coming of age at the end of next month will be celebrated with extraordinary rejoicings at Alnwick Castle, the ancient seat of the illustrious house of Percy. The young Lord Warkworth will attain his majority on the 29th proximo, on which day a grand entertainment will be given to upwards of one thousand persons, tenants and others, on the extensive family property in the north. The great tent constructed by order of the third Duke, expressly for the reception of Queen Victoria and the late Queen Adelaide, and the late Queen of the Belgians, calculated to accommodate upwards of one thousand guests, is to be taken from Sion, Isleworth, to Alnwick. The marquée is to be erected on the lawn adjoining the castle, where the whole of the tenantry on the ducal estates are to be entertained.

THE WESLEYANS IN ENGLAND.—The Sunday Schools of the Wesleyan denomination in England are receiving increased attention. The last educational report shows a total of more than 543,000 children in the schools, the number having increased by 127,000 during the past ten years; whilst in the same period the church members, now numbering 331,000, have increased by 67,000.

DIVIDENDS.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
5 7 6t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
5 7 6t WILLIAM McDOWELL, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., clear of taxes, and payable on demand.
5 7 6t N. C. MUSSELMAN, Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of taxes
5 7 6t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CAMDEN, N. J., April 26, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of national tax, payable at the Office of the Company, in Camden, on and after the fourteenth day of May prox.
4 27 15t GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.*]

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 §p

JOHN B. GOUCH
WILL DELIVER HIS GREAT LECTURE,
"HABIT,"
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 13.

A portion of the proceeds will be given to aid the Industrial Home for Girls.
Tickets for sale at ASHMEAD'S Bookstore, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, and at the door of the Academy on Monday evening. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. 5 10 3t

THE OFFICE OF
The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
"Inman Line,"
Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT Street, to
NO. 411 CHESNUT STREET.
5 3 25trp JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 30.
They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 30, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.
Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said Scrip will not be entitled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.
Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
5 4 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1867.
The Annual Election for President and Directors of this Company was held this day, at which the following persons were duly elected:—
PRESIDENT.
M. P. HUTCHINSON.
DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL V. MERRICK,
JAMES S. COX,
J. V. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES R. PAXTON,
FRANCIS K. SHIPPER,
EMMOR WEAVER.
5 8 3t M. P. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1867.
At the stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, held THIS DAY, the following persons were elected to serve as Managers for the ensuing year:—
PRESIDENT
JAMES S. COX.
MANAGERS.
John Farnum,
Richard Richardson,
Jacob P. Jones,
Francis C. Yarnall,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Francis R. Cope,
Frederick Graff,
Fisher Hazard,
Charles L. Borie,
Charles Wheeler,
Charles Parrish.
5 8 3t F. MITCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
NEW YORK, May 3, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, for the Election of Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of CHICAGO, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 14th inst., and reopened on the 1st day of June next.
5 10 15t* L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 305½ WALNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1867.
The Coupons of the Warren and Franklin Railway Company, due May 1, will be paid at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.
5 1 H. P. RUTTER, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1867.
Applications for the unallotted shares in the increase of the Capital Stock of this Bank are now being received and the stock delivered.
5 6 tf JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL READING BY JAMES E. MURDOCH, Esq., for the benefit of the ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on SATURDAY EVENING, May 11, 1867.
PROGRAMME.
1. The Trial Scene, from the "Merchant of Venice." ......Shakespeare
2. Love, or the Peerless Genevieve..................Coleridge
3. The Dream of Eugene Aram......................Hood
4. The Well of St. Keyne..........................Southey
5. The Shamrock..................................Moore
6. The Blasphemy of the Syrian Tyrant Rebuked. ......Scriptures
Concluding with Lord Byron's beautiful Poem, entitled "The Destruction of Sennacherib."
7. Tchassan Ouglou's Onslaught (A Turkish war song)........Motherwell
8. Scott and the Veteran: Or, the Spirit of 1812.........Bayard Taylor
9. Barney O'Rierdon; Or, the Irish Commodore...Samuel Lover
Tickets for sale at the Academy, and at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets. [5 10 2t4p
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

HEALTH OFFICE—
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867.
In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Health, adopted April 2, 1867, proposals will be received at the Health Office until 12 o'clock M., the 10th instant, for the removal of such nuisances as may be directed by said Board of Health within the respective districts, to wit:—
First District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, and 26th Wards.
Second District, comprising the 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th Wards.
Third District, comprising the 20th, 21st, 22d, 24th and 25th Wards.
Fourth District, comprising the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 23d, and 25th Wards.
Said proposals to specify the price per cubic foot for cleaning Privies, the price per day for use of horse and cart, with driver, and the price per day for each laborer employed.
Said contract to continue until December 31 1867.
Bids for the cleaning of Privy Wells will be received from licensed cleaners only.
Address HORATIO G. SICKEL,
5 1 10t Health Officer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE, AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
PITTSBURG, Pa., April 27, 1867.
Pursuant to resolution adopted at a meeting of the Shareholders and Bondholders of this Company, held at Pittsburg, March 20, ultimo, notice is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of the shareholders will be held at PITTSBURG, May 25, proximo, at 12 M., to consider such detailed estimates as may be submitted by the Board of Directors for additional equipment and permanent improvements to be made to the railway, and also to determine upon the question of increasing the capital stock for the purpose of raising the necessary means for paying for such equipment and improvements.
JAMES S. CRAFT,
Chairman of Stockholders' Meeting.
5 10 14t G. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE.—ST. LOUIS, ALTON, AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of ST. LOUIS, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the ELECTION of THIRTEEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 4th day of May next, and will be opened on TUESDAY, the 4th day of June.—Dated St. Louis, April 25, 1867.
5 10 18t* By order. H. C. BRYANT, Sec'y.

NOTICE—THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN solicits the patronage of all loyal men in the North who have business interests in the South. Having been selected by the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the law of Congress passed March 2, 1867, as the paper for printing all the Laws and Treaties, and all the Federal advertisements within the State of Louisiana, it will be the best advertising medium in the Southwest, reaching a larger number of business men than any other paper. Address MATHEWS & HAMILTON, Conveyancers, No. 707 SANSOM Street, or S. L. BROWN & CO., New Orleans, Louisiana. 4 29 1m

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.
An Adjourned Meeting of Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, May 21, at 4 P. M., at No. 129 S. FRONT Street, for election of Directors and other purposes. Legal notice is hereby given.
5 8 11t SIMON POEY, Secretary.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—BOILS, PIMPLES, TUMORS, ETC.—The pernicious nostrums advertised as *Cosmetics* are corrosive, mineral and vegetable extracts, which not only destroy the skin but lay the basis of innumerable facial disorders and even partial paralysis of the nerves. Without the baneful consequences, HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT will perform all the cures which the others boast, but fail to effect.
Sold by all Druggists. 5 4 smfs4t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw§

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wfm 6m

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the
CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO,
at their warerooms,
No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
4 23 4D Philadelphia.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§7 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.'
RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 fmw§p

BAILEY & CO.,
NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
Have Just Received per Steamer Pereire,
NEWEST STYLES
FRENCH JEWELRY
AND
PARIS FANS.
4 1 mwf3mrp

ICE PITCHERS.
MEAD & CO.,
FORMERLY AT THE
CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ARE NOW AT
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND FLOOR.
We have just finished, in a very superior manner, OVER (100) ONE HUNDRED NEW STYLES OF ICE PITCHERS, all of our own plate, and warranted in every respect, which we are now offering at enormously low prices.

ICE PITCHERS, Chased and Engraved	$8·50
" "	9·00
" Fine Chased	10·00
" "	11·0
" Very fine and rich	12·0
" Superior Chased and Medallion	13·0
" Very Elegant Medallion	15·00

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET
4 4 3mrp] SECOND FLOOR.

We now offer a large assortment of FANCY BONNETS and TRIMMED HATS, for Ladies, Misses, and Children; and in PRICE, VARIETY, and STYLE, we defy competition. Novelties in FRENCH BONNETS AND FLOWERS, RIBBONS, CRAPES, SILKS, ENGLISH HATS, Etc., at moderate prices. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT Street. [3 25 2m

JOHN C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street,
Philadelphia,
would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;
Also, to his
Improved Pattern Shirt;
the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp§

OFFICE OF
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE
REMOVED TO
No. 1123 CHESNUT STREET,
GIRARD ROW,
Opened under new auspices, new Agents, with new guarantees.
THE VERY BEST FAMILY MACHINE.
Please call and examine. 5 8 wfmrp

WM. H. HORSTMAN & SONS
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
ZEPHYR WORSTED,
NOTIONS, AND
SMALL WARES
Also opened lately,
A HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,
And have now in Stock a full line of their OWN IMPORTATION of COTTON HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, and all other articles belonging to this branch.
Special inducements offered in prices. [4 1 mwfsp2m

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
CAPITAL....................$500,000
DIRECTORS.
N. B. BROWNE,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,
JOHN WELSH,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL,
EDWARD W. CLARK,
ALEXANDER HENRY
S. A. CALDWELL,
HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.
Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds	$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities	50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate	$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorised to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
1 28 1mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

GROCERIES, ETC.

SPANISH OLIVES.
THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF
Fine Spanish Olives,
For sale by the gallon, much below the cost of importation, by
JAMES R. WEBB
8 14§ Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

PURE RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES
Especially imported for Private Use, and
Superior Qualities of Claret Wines
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.
A. WOYTT,
4 8 1m NO. 328 WALNUT STREET.

BURDSALL,
NO. 249 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
BELOW LOCUST,
Is prepared to furnish Families removing to the country for the Summer season, with the choicest articles of FRESH MARKETING, including Prime Beef, Mutton, Jersey Poultry, Spring Chicken, and Lamb in season, etc. Orders promptly sent, free of charge, to all depots.
He refers by permission, to the following-named gentlemen:— 4 11 imrp*
John Welsh,
John S. Newbold,
E. T. Eisenbrey,
Cope Bros.,
Oliver Landreth
W. M. Meredith,
Morris Hacker,
George W. Blight,
R. Marshall,
Edward G. Clark.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI
"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES
HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,
Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters,
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

LONDON BROWN STOUT
AND SCOTCH ALE,
In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m8p] NO. 18 NORTH WATER St.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT
STATE LOAN.
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,
Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
5 3 1m§p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers!!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND [3 19 3mrp
CURTAIN MATERIALS.

FLOWERS! FLOWERS!
NOW IS THE TIME TO SOW ANNUAL FLOWER SEED.
Such favorite varieties as German Asters, Balsams, Candy-tuft, Cacalia, Calliopsis, Chrysanthemum, Cockscombs, Larkspurs, Lobelia, Nasturtium, Phlox Drummondii, Pinks, Petunia, Portulaca, Scabiosa, German Ten-week Stocks, Sweet Peas, Sweet Alyssum, Sweet Mignonette, Thunbergia, Verbena, Double Zinnia, etc. etc.
TWENTY VARIETIES FOR ONE DOLLAR.
Also the time to plant the bulbs of the much admired FRENCH HYBRID GLADIOLUS.
The display of Flowers last season attracted universal admiration.
OVER FIFTY CHOICE VARIETIES are offered, comprising all shades and colors, from $1·50 to $10 per dozen.
HENRY A. DREER,
Seedman and Florist,
5 9 3t No. 714 CHESNUT Street.

CALEB PEIRCE,
NO. 109 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.
STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all kinds bought and sold on Commission.
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, of all kinds and descriptions, kept constantly on hand, and sold in any desired quantity.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED. [5 8 1m*
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

W.H. DESKS. 111 N. 4TH
GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4TH ST.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN WISHing a good ROAD MARE will find it to his advantage by applying at the Quaker City Club Sta
DILLWYN Street, below Willow. 5 8

FOR SALE—VERY SUPERIO
dle Horse, kind and gentle. S
good to harness. Herkness' auction to-m

TWO SUPERIOR COWS FOR
quire, without delay, at No. 22
Germantown, Philadelphia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

REV. A. A. WILLITTS, PASTOR-ELECT OF WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—In answer to a correspondent, we give the following sketch of the Pastor-elect of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church:—

The Rev. Mr. Willitts was born in New Jersey, but early "emigrated" to this city, where his parents resided many years (his mother is still living in Philadelphia), and received his early education under the care of Rev. James Goodfellow, with many of the now influential and leading men of the city. Subsequently, he entered the Classical and Theological Seminary in Pennington, N. J., and after graduating with the highest honors, was, for three years, one of the most efficient teachers in that institution.

From the seminary Mr. Willitts went into the pulpit, and the first seven years of his ministry was spent in the Methodist Church, in the leading churches of that denomination in Roxbury and Lowell, Mass. In 1849, he was called to the Reformed Dutch Church, in Crown street, above Race, which was then in a very embarrassed condition. To work successfully in this church was a severe struggle, but by hard labor and the faithful co-operation of the little band of Christian men and women, the pews were all filled within three years, and the church prospered so much that the floating debts were paid off, and the congregation freed from liabilities. The building was afterwards sold to the city for a market site, and the Dutch Reformers of Crown street began their noble enterprise at Seventh and Spring Garden streets with some $17,000. This magnificent church was built at a cost of upwards of $90,000, and when Rev. Mr. Willitts left it in 1860 the only debt remaining on it was about $15,000. Our readers will remember how rapidly the church on Spring Garden street filled up under the ministry of Mr. Willitts, and for a long time prior to his separation from that people, the edifice, large as it was, was too small for the crowds that visited it on Sundays. The income of the church was annually from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars in excess of the current expenses.

In 1860, at the earnest solicitation of the late Rev. Dr. Bethune Mr. Willitts left the Reformed Dutch church here, and took charge of the First Reformed Dutch Church in Brooklyn, New York. That was the oldest church of that denomination in Brooklyn, and contained several prominent and wealthy men, but was very slimly attended. His ministry there, like here, was greatly blessed, and soon after his labors commenced the congregation increased, and the church filled up. The building and church were remodelled at heavy expense, and in 1864 the church contributed ten thousand dollars for the endowment of Rutgers' College—one-tenth of the entire endowment of that institution.

In 1865 Mr. Willitts left this strong, healthy, and wealthy church, and took charge of the celebrated Lee Avenue Reformed Dutch Church, which had been nearly two years without a pastor, and whose people had become scattered from various causes. During the two years he was at the head of Lee Avenue Church it has been a magnificent success. Nearly every sitting is occupied on the Sabbath, and all the floating debts have been paid off. The Sunday Schools have largely increased, and now number upwards of 1500 in regular attendance. Some seventy persons were added to the communion of the church in the same period.

Such is the history, in brief, of the distinguished clergyman whom the people of West Arch Street Church have had the good sense to call to their elegant edifice. Already several of the pews have been sold and rented to well-known citizens, and by the time Mr. Willitts commences his pastoral duties here (it is said that will be on the last Sunday in *this* month), it will be difficult to purchase or rent a very desirable pew in the church. We are glad to welcome Mr. Willitts back to Philadelphia, and we predict for him a career of great usefulness and success.

During his ministry in this city before, Princeton College, in recognition of his talents and services, bestowed upon him the degree of A. M., and while in Brooklyn, Rutgers' College gave him the title of D. D.

THE PENNSYLVANIA BIBLE SOCIETY has just entered on the sixtieth year of its organization. The following officers and managers were elected on Tuesday last to serve during the year:—

President—Rev. Albert Barnes. *Vice-Presidents*—Rev. John Chambers, Rev. H. A. Boardman, D. D., Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. B. S. Schenck, Rev. John T. Pressly, D. D., Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Rev. Bishop Simpson, D. D., Rt. Rev. William B. Stevens, D. D. *Corresponding Secretary*—Joseph H. Dulles. *Recording Secretary*—Rev. Richard Newton, D. D. *Secretary of Eastern District*—Rev. Irvin H. Torrence. *Secretary of Western District*—Rev. W. W. Eells. *Depositary*—John P. Rhoads. *Managers*—Joseph H. Dulles, J. Fisher Leaming, William Shippen, M. D., Herman Cope, Arthur G. Coffin, Rev. J. B. Dales, D. D., Henry J. Williams, Thomas Wattson, Rev. Joseph Castle, D. D., W. Lyttleton Savage, Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D. D., Colson Hieskell, Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., Rev. Charles P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., Hon. James Pollock, Leonard Jewell, Rev. E. W. Hutter, Rev. J. Howard Suydam, Hon. William Strong, John Sparhawk, Abraham R. Perkins, John A. Wright, Charles Wheeler.

The receipts of the Society last year amounted to $51,648·45; the payments to $51,443·96. There was a circulation of 96,137 Bibles and Testaments, amounting in value to $43,009·82. In addition to this, the Society deposited with the American Bible Society $5000 to pay for 20,000 Testaments, with Psalms, to be distributed in the Southern States. This is a large increase of the circulation over last year.

The Society has nearly 100 auxiliaries throughout the State, and are prosecuting their work vigorously. They also receive and appropriate money for the circulation of Bibles in foreign lands, or wherever the donor may wish.

Their Depository has all the publications of the American Bible Society, and many of the British Bible Society, comprising nearly one hundred languages, from the smallest to the largest type.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A LITTLE BOY.—About seven o'clock last evening, a couple of little boys, one named Henry Baltz, aged four years, were playing upon a lumber pile standing in the street at Third above Buttonwood. In a playful mood the other boy pushed Henry off, and he fell upon the track of the Second and Third Streets Railway, just as car No. 29 came along, and notwithstanding efforts were made to stop it, the car wheels passed over his left arm, seriously injuring it. Amputation is thought necessary. The driver and conductor were both exonerated from all blame.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS, RESIDENCES, STORES, ETC.—Those of our readers seeking investments, or a delightful home in the country, would do well by getting Thomas & Sons' catalogue of twenty-eight pages for their sale on Tuesday next, at the Exchange, comprising upwards of fifty properties, including elegant country seats, farms, stores, desirable dwellings, building lots, stocks, etc. See their advertisements under auction head.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—Samuel Hance, an Englishman, manifested his supreme contempt for his neighbors in and about Randolph and Master streets, by using, as it is alleged, insulting language, and being constantly engaged in disorderly conduct. When arrested and taken before Alderman Shoemaker, he used such disrespectful and disgusting language to the magistrate, that he was committed in default of $1000 bail to answer at Court.

JAMES E. MURDOCH'S LAST APPEARANCE.—The special programme arranged for the last appearance of James E. Murdoch, at the Academy of Music, to-morrow evening, will be found in another column. The programme has been selected with the greatest of care, is entirely new, and embraces a number of pieces in the recitation of which Mr. Murdoch cannot be equalled. Seats should be secured at once.

MALICIOUS. — Patrick Keller, residing at Taney and Brown streets, got into trouble with a German family who resided in the upper rooms of the same dwelling. He committed an assault on the German's wife, smashed the German's furniture, and with an axe hacked to pieces the German's hen-coop. He was arrested on a warrant issued by Alderman Massey, who held him in $800 bail to answer.

DEFACING PROPERTY.—Let all who visit any of our public parks remember that it is a penal offense to deface or destroy the surrounding property. Two young men were yesterday taken into custody for this act, and bound over by Alderman Warren to answer at Court.

BRUTAL.—John Camill, who resides at Cadwalader and Jefferson streets, beat his wife last night, for which he was arrested at Jefferson and Frankford road by Officer Moffet, and committed by Alderman Riddle in default of $800 bail.

REV. DR. SAUNDERS will go as a commissioner to the Presbyterian General Assembly, O. S., which will meet next Thursday at Cincinnati.

HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER SMITH.—The case of Mich'l Fitzpatrick, which was postponed from Monday last, was heard before United States Commissioner Smith. The Revenue Inspector of the first five Congressional Districts being sworn, stated that Mr. Fitzpatrick keeps a rectifying and wholesale liquor establishment at the northwest corner of Fifth and Christian streets, that he called on him and examined his books. Mr. Fitzpatrick possessed the proper rectifier's book, but failed to make the proper entries, having omitted to enter some 1300 gallons, which his day-book showed he had purchased and sold. The day-book further showed that he had purchased and sold liquor at a less price than the Government tax. He (Fitzpatrick) had paid the special tax prescribed for rectifiers. He was held in $1500 bail to answer at Court.

AUCTION SALE AT THE EXCHANGE.—Messrs. S. C. Ford & Sons held a sale of Real Estate, Stocks, etc., at the Merchants' Exchange, at noon, with the following result:—

MONROE STREET, No. 210.—Three story brick Dwelling, 15 feet by 90—two fronts. Sale peremptory....$1500.

NORTH FRONT STREET, between Race and Vine streets, No. 237.—Valuable five-story brick Store, 17 feet front by about 85 feet deep, fronting on Front and Water streets.....$6500

50 shares Reliance Mutual Insurance Company $45·00

200 shares Susquehanna Canal Company.........$15·18½

500 shares McClintock Oil Company.........62½c.

LOOKING FOR HIS FATHER.—A little German boy, named Louis Goken, aged fourteen years, was directed by his father, who then was in Detroit, Michigan, to come to Philadelphia, where he would meet him, sending money and his address, which the boy says is at No. 1019 Meyer street. Louis came from Hesse-Darmstadt to this city, but is unable to learn his father's whereabouts. Any information would be gladly received at the Mayor's Office.

A SPURIOUS BEGGAR, with a haggard and dejected countenance, ragged clothes, and one foot done up in a huge bundle of old rags, looking every bit like a lame pedal, entreated the people at the Merchants' Hotel for money. Detective Reeder examined into the case, and found the apparently lame boot to be sound, but a little the worse for dirt. The man, named James Smith, was committed by Alderman Hurley to answer in default of $500 bail.

CONCERT HALL. — An audience embracing many of our most excellent citizens last night witnessed Egypt and the Holy Land. The only matinee will be given to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon for families and schools, and the last two opportunities to witness this grand affair will be to-night and to-morrow. We advise all to go.

A NEW REVENUE APPOINTMENT.—John F. Belsterling has been appointed an Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue at large, for the city and county of Philadelphia, to look after legacies and succession taxes.

WE ARE SELLING

Cassimere Suits, all-wool, as low as............$10·00
" " better, for.......................... 12·00
" " " .... 15·00
Black Suits, all-wool, as low as.................. 18·00
" better, for.............................. 20·00
" " " .... 25·00

Advancing from these, we have all grades and prices up to the finest and best of French and English fabrics, surpassed by none for style and fit, and manufactured with especial care by the best workmen in the city. Persons accustomed to having their goods made to order can save 25 to 33 per cent. by selecting from our ready-made stock, and secure garments equal in all respects.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

WARM WEATHER IS COMING.—
Ladies' Under-Vests, from 60 cents up.
Ladies' Hosiery and Gloves, all kinds.
Gents' Fine Shirts made to order.
Gents' Shirts and Drawers of every kind.
Gents' Gloves and Hosiery in every style.
Gents' Suspenders, Ties, and Collars.
Boys' and Misses' Under-Vests for summer.
Boys' and Misses' Gloves and Hosiery.
RITCHIE & WOELPPER,
No. 27 North Eighth street,
Successors to C. A. Butts.

Every person knows the old-established stand.

THE NEW GRAND SQUARE CHICKERING PIANO.—The notice of the musical public is invited to these splendid new scale three-stringed instruments, which have just been introduced. Rivalling in power, beauty, and delicacy of musical tone, and in sympathetic and enduring mechanism, the recognized perfection of the unequalled grand pianos, they have at once secured the universal approbation of musicians and all lovers of the art. WILLIAM H. DUTTON, No. 914 Chesnut street. Entrance, Art Gallery.

CLOSING SALE OF PAINTINGS, BY THE MOST CELEBRATED LIVING AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN ARTISTS.—On account of the unpropitious weather we had on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, it was found necessary to withdraw a number of paintings, the best in the catalogue. For this reason B. Scott, Jr., has resolved to continue the sale this evening, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. We advise our readers to attend the sale, as it will be the only important one held this season.

THE GREAT FRESHET.—The vast quantities of timber now floating down the river put one in mind of the great flood of Spring Clothing that is now rushing off the counters of Charles Stokes & Co.'s Ready made Clothing House, under the Continental.

B. F. REIMER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, No. 624 ARCH. It is there you can get pictures to suit you, from the life-size photograph in oil to the cartes de visite. Six cards, or one large photograph, $1.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & CO.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

SIXTY DIFFERENT PATTERNS.—
Fancy Shirts. McIntire & Brother,
Fancy Shirts. McIntire & Brother,
Fancy Shirts. McIntire & Brother,
Manufactory, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

DEVELIN—JACK.—On the 9th instant, at Wilmington, Del., by the Right Rev. Bishop Lee, Mr. RICHARD DEVELIN, of this city, to Miss MAGGIE JACK, of Wilmington, Del.

JACK—McCALL.—On the 9th instant, at Wilmington, Del., by the Right Rev. Bishop Lee, Mr. GEORGE JACK to Miss GEORGIANA McCALL, both of the above city.

DIED.

ADLER.—On the 9th instant, CHRISTIAN F. ADLER, in the 80th year of his age, a veteran of the War of 1812.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Henry Weitbank, No. 914 Ridge avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BILGER.—On Friday morning, the 10th instant, ANNIE L., wife of James M. Bilger, of New York, and daughter of Richard P. Cumming, Esq., of this city.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

DEAL.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 9th instant, JOHN F. DEAL.

His relatives and male friends, also the officers and members of Lodge No. 3, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 240 Crown street, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

MOORE.—On the 7th instant, Mrs. ELIZA MOORE, wife of Mr. David Moore, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Wissahickon Tent, No. 14, D. F.; also the Pathagonia Tribe, No. 2, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2135 Ridge avenue, on Sunday afternoon next at 2 o'clock. Interment at Glenwood Cemetery.

PENINGTON.—On the 6th instant, EDWARD R. PENINGTON, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of the Delmonico Assembly, No. 1, are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister, No. 229 Schell street (between Eighth and Ninth, below Vine), on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Lebanon Cemetery.

SHALLCROSS.—On Thursday morning, HENRY CLAY SHALLCROSS, in the 29th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Thomas Shallcross, near Holmesburg, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

WALLS.—On the 8th instant, LEVI WALLS, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and U. S. Council, No. 7, O. U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Belfast place (on Beck street, below Front), on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Sixth Street Union Ground.

WELSH.—On the 8th instant, SARAH A. WELSH, aged 19 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 4240 Penn street, Frankford, on Monday afternoon, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock.

OBITUARY.

In this age of money-getting, when men seem to live only for the world and its pleasures and honors, its mockeries and hollow-heartedness, there is a freshness of feeling and real joy in contemplating the character of one who has lived an upright life, and left to his wife and children the reputation of an honest man and an humble Christian. Such a man was GEORGE A. SHRYOCK, who died in Philadelphia on Monday last, and whose remains have since been laid in the cemetery at Chambersburg, upon the pleasant hills where in childhood he loved to rove.

A paper manufacturer, largely engaged in business, yet ever thoughtful of his duty to his fellow men, and of that future which is eternal, Mr. Shryock devoted the best days of his life not only to advancing the interests of his vocation and benefiting society by his successful experiments in the production of paper out of straw and similar materials, but also through his influence and example aiding in the advancement of Christianity. Commercial crises came and compelled him to relinquish his proprietorship in the mills; yet with that humility and resignation which ever distinguished him, Mr. Shryock repined not, but at once sought another business path, and for twenty years performed with scrupulous exactness and fidelity the new duties assigned him.

A man of clear and far-seeing mind—approving only the right, and honestly condemning the wrong—he fashioned his ways according to his understanding of God's laws, and sought the path that leads to everlasting happiness; therefore he feared not death, and hopefully and calmly yielded up his spirit when the summons came. Nearly threescore and ten years were permitted him to live in this (to him) preparatory world, and he has now gone to meet the reward which is prepared for the just in heaven.

☞ A GAME OF BASE BALL WILL BE played between the Quaker City and the Geary Base Ball Clubs on SATURDAY AFTERNOON. Game, 2½ o'clock. 1t

☞ THE HOME NORMAL CLASS OF M. E. Sunday School Teachers will meet on MONDAY, 13th, instead of Tuesday Evening 14th instant.

IRON FIXTURES AND ROPES FOR SWINGS, made of suitable strength to remove any fear of accident to those who are swinging, are kept in stock of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THESE FOR WASH-DAY!—COATES' Patent Holders for Smoothing Irons, which are protected from burning by metal strips; the Clothes-Sprinkler, for evenly dampening the washed clothes for ironing, and twelve styles of Clothes-Wringers for you to choose from. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

A NICE CAKE FOR TEA OR BREAKFAST is either the Bran or Corn Wisconsin Cake. The former agrees with most dyspeptics. Printed receipts for making them are given to purchasers of our pans.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR,
PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS,
No. 643 NORTH NINTH STREET.
At Wholesale Only. [5 10 5p]

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15]

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHEAST corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. Call and examine the largest assortment of HATS and CAPS in the city for Spring. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures. 5 4 5p

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS FOR SPRING—The greatest variety, and at reduced prices, at McCALLA'S,
Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT,
Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5ptf

JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Manufacturer of
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
No. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street,
4 17 2m5p Philadelphia.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF ROOF COMPANY, No. 548 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.—Economy, Promptness, Reliability.—This Paint will preserve all Woods and Metals, guard against all dampness and wet, and thoroughly prevents all leaks. Old tin roofs are long preserved with this Paint. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered, repaired, and made perfectly tight and warranted. All orders will have prompt attention. Work will be done in the best manner.
5 8 1mrp] JOSEPH LEEDS, Actuary.
EMORY D. HOBART, Superintendent of Work.

REMOVAL.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE,
Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS
To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
NEW COMBINED WATER COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR, $10·00.
GENTS' BLACKING TABLES,
MEAT SAFES,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10] NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER
Manufacturer of First-Class Carriages
ONLY.
NOS. 1009 AND 1011 CHESNUT STREET,
3 21fmwim PHILADELPHIA

THIRD EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, May 10.

Public Anniversaries.

The religious and benevolent societies of Washington are making great preparations for the anniversaries next week. They will be held as follows:—On Monday evening, the Union Christian Convention; Tuesday, the Bible Society; Wednesday, the Young Men's Christian Association; Thursday, the Temperance organization; Friday, the Orphan Asylum.

National Finances.

The statements of public debt for some months to come will show considerable increase of the same. The amount of coin and currency required to pay the interest falling due on the 1st of May, June, and July will be large, and the receipts from Internal Revenue fall much short of expectations.

Repentant Patriots.

The whites of this district who refused to register with the colored people are making strenuous efforts to have the registry reopened.

This morning a motion was made in the Supreme Court of this district for a rule on the Judges of Election to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue to compel them to register the names of certain parties who failed to register at the time the registry was open.

The writ was ordered to issue, returnable next Monday. Should the registry be reopened, the Democrats expect to register enough white votes to carry the city.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Cotton quiet and firm at 27c. Flour advanced 10c; 8500 barrels sold; State, $11·35@14·60; Ohio, $13·80@16; Western, $11·35@15·60; Southern, $12·50@19. Wheat firm; 7500 bushels sold; No. 2 $2·80. Corn dull and declined 1@2c. Oats 1c. higher; 36,000 bushels sold; Western, 87@88c.; State, 90@91c. Rye firm; 2500 bushels Western at $1·63@1·71. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork firm; new Mess, $21·13. Lard quiet in kegs at 12½@13⅝c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—Cotton quiet, fair Orleans, 26c. Rio Coffee scarce and firm. Sugar steady and inactive at 10½@10⅝c. for fair to good refining. Flour quiet and steady and unchanged, with only a local demand. Wheat quiet and firm for Pennsylvania and Maryland, the supply being scarce; good red $3·40. White Corn dull and lower, at $1·20@1·22; yellow corn, prices better maintained, sales $1·26; mixed lots, $1·20@1·22. Oats firmer at 78c. Provisions dull, and steady and unchanged. Whisky in bond, at $2·20@2·30.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF MR. LINCOLN.

The French Canadian Delegation Visit Mrs. Lincoln.

From the Chicago Tribune.

On Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, fourteen of the delegates to the Franco-American Convention were presented to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. Dr. J. N. Cadieux, of Detroit, in the name of the delegation, read the following address:—

To Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, Chicago, Ill.:—

Madam:—The delegates from Canada and the West to the Convention of Franco-Americans held at Detroit, on the 25th of April, 1867, while visiting their compatriots at Chicago, thought proper—nay, believed it to be their duty—to pay to you their respects.

The American national calamity of 1865 was deeply felt by the French Canadian patriots. Our compatriots have fought and bled on many a battle-field for American principles sustained by Mr. Lincoln. We have mourned with the Americans in their defeat, we have rejoiced in their victories; consequently the terrible sorrow of the 14th of April has wrung the heart of every French and Canadian patriot. Abraham Lincoln was universally loved, but the French Canadians particularly cherished him because they saw in him the savior of a country from which they expect their salvation—in which is their only hope. Many of us never saw Mr. Lincoln, but we know him since we have seen his soul. You, Madam, mourn your noble husband; we mourn the liberator!

Let us bow before the decree of Providence. An All-wise and Almighty God has recalled to him Abraham Lincoln, the *great Martyr of Liberty!*

DR. J. N. CADIEUX,	F. PASDELOUP,
P. BLANCHET,	CHARLES LONGTIN,
L. H. FRECHETTE,	G. BERULIEU,
E. W. LACROIX,	A. PAYA,
DR. PARENT,	BEAUPRE DUPONT,
A. BENGLEY,	CHARLES D'ASSEN,
O. DECELLE,	DAVID FLOUDE,
A. GAGNIER,	J. B. R. GRAVIER.

After the delivery of this address, which deeply affected Mrs. Lincoln and all present, each delegate was presented to Mrs. Lincoln, who acknowledged the kind feeling manifested. The French Canadian poet then asked of Mrs. Lincoln, as a favor, permission to dedicate to her a poem on the Abolition of Slavery. This was gracefully permitted. The delegation then proceeded to the residence of Rev. J. Cole, the pastor of the French Church. This gentleman received the delegates very cordially, as did also Rev. Mr. Paradis, of St. George, Ill.

TO THE LADIES!

THE ATTENTION OF LADIES AND DRESS-MAKERS is invited to a new and valuable
DIAGRAM,
Warranted to be perfect and to give satisfaction in every instance, for Cutting Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Basques, etc.
MRS. GOBLE
Will remain for a short time at the residence of Mr. WINKWORTH,
NO. 1237 MARKET STREET,
To teach the use of the Diagram and give General Instructions in Dress Making in all its branches. The Diagram is readily understood, and has been thoroughly tested by Dress Makers, and pronounced Simple and Perfect. Valuable instructions accompany each Diagram. Mrs. GOBLE will also Cut and Fit Dresses and Basques—a business in which she acknowledges no superior—and if a miss-fit is made the owner will receive the price of her cloth. Please call and examine the Diagram and test it in every possible manner.
DIAGRAM, WITH FULL INSTRUCTIONS, FIVE DOLLARS.
A lady can learn in one hour to fit herself or another without difficulty. If any lady is dissatisfied with her diagram her money will be returned.
Competent Ladies desired as Agents for surrounding Towns.
Patterns cut to order.
Mrs. GOBLE will also instruct pupils in the execution of a new and beautiful style of
RAISED WORSTED WORK,
by which Birds, Fruit, Flowers, etc., are made to represent nature more perfectly than in any other way.
Also, suitable for Fancy Pictures, and other designs, to ornament [5 10 18, 25 J1
Chairs, Ottomans, Slippers etc.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.
130 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.
NO CURE NO PAY.
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
PURELY VEGETABLE.
USED INWARDLY.
References to 4500 wonderful cures in Philadelphia alone.
Advice gratis daily from 10 to 1 o'clock.
OFFICE,
NO. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
NO CURE NO PAY.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Commercial Advices to Thursday Afternoon.

LONDON, May 9—2 P. M.—Money Market active. Consols for money, ¼ higher, now quoted at 91¼; U. S. 5-20s, 72; Illinois Central, 75¼; Erie Railroad shares, 41½. The Sugar Market is firm.

LIVERPOOL, May 9—2 P. M.—Cotton irregular and fluctuating.

LIVERPOOL, May 9—2 P. M.—The ships Garland and Explorer sailed from this port to-day for San Francisco.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Arrived, steamer Corsica, from Havana and Nassau. The barque Union, from Trinidad de Cuba, for Philadelphia, ran ashore at Cat Cay, Abaco. The crew were saved.

Fire in Newburyport.

BOSTON, May 10.—The Essex Hat Factory, in Newburyport, was partly destroyed by fire this morning. The buildings were owned by James Ross. The loss is $8000; covered by insurance.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Continued from the First Page.

His character is very much misinterpreted. David, in his humble manner, said of himself that he was a "Shepherd's boy, come with pebbles from the brook;" but the holy writers say of David that he was a man of war even in his youth, when he was recommended to Saul. Nay more, that he was a comely person. Nay, more, that he was a man of prudent sense. Nay, more, that he was a cunning player. In one thing at least I must admit that the counsel for the prisoner has resembled David.

When David prayed for Saul to banish the evil spirit from him, he was limited to the simple harp of Jews. He played perhaps one, two, three, four, five, or ten strings; but the counsel for the prisoner came here playing upon a harp of a thousand strings. "The spirit of the just made perfect." (Laughter.)

We have music and melody of a most excellent character, the music of the spheres.

We have the outward world demonstrated before us, and we have all the inner world; all the untold recesses of the human mind are portrayed before us. It is also said that I am to make capital out of this Capital! What capital? The capital of sitting here from day to day, night after night, and then when this is over taking up Lei's case, and sit day after day and night after night, controverting theories.

Here I am to remain, day after day, for eighteen months, although the public are warned not to repeat the dose. To make capital! I am here, as you are, in obedience to law, to do my duty. You are to do your duty, and you will not, by your verdict, whatever it may be, strive to make such a verdict in order to make capital, any more than I will strive to make it.

This was a case which the evidence convinced him should be tried speedily. Was the public prosecutor to wait, wait, and wait, until somebody more interested in the prisoner than in the cause of justice should spirit away the boy who had found the razor, or the man who identified the razor should die, go away, or become insane?

A warning was taken from the case of Gottleib Williams, and if it was considered barbarism to bring a red-handed murderer to a speedy trial, he would give the murderers of Philadelphia to understand that, so long as he occupies his present position, there might be more of it.

Then as to the case in discussion, the first question is, Did this prisoner kill Dorcas Magilton? Counsel for defense, at the beginning of the case, were satisfied in their hearts that he did it, and their doubts now about it are the result of study. It was at first stubbornly denied, but now only partially because they were compelled to relinquish the grasp with that hand in order to pull harder with the other upon the line of insanity.

It is the Commonwealth's theory, that the prisoner was let into the house by Mrs. Magilton; that he quietly put his hat on the table; the prisoner engaged her attention while she was knitting, and watching his opportunity, he stole the hammer and struck the blows; the old lady fell forward, and before using the razor he robbed her, for there was not a drop of blood upon the notes; then he completed his hellish work by cutting her throat; he threw the razor into the sink and washed his hands at the hydrant in the yard; he then let Mr. Magilton in; he opened the door, and told the world that he had visited the place and found the woman murdered; he took the husband into the room and showed him his murdered wife. Winnemore was, the witnesses tell us, perfectly calm and collected. There was no trepidation, excitement, or evidence of recovering from an epileptic fit; this man whom, it is said, the sight of blood makes mad, was in that deluge of blood, and told the officer he had washed from his hands the blood he got upon them by feeling her head.

He left his hotel that morning without a cent, but he is arrested with two $2 bills in his pocket. Now, if Mrs. Magilton had two $2 bills, and the prisoner, isn't it reasonable to suppose that the two found upon the prisoner were the same? No witnesses were produced here who testify they gave him any money.

Williams didn't get $4, but he knew what he wanted. George W. Winnemore knew what he wanted when he got but $4. Mr. Magilton was not a man without means. Who would steal the prisoner's razor for the purpose of having this poor creature convicted of murder? If this is not his razor, where is it? Why hasn't it been produced.

The counsel for the defense did not get this razor immediately, because warning was taken from Berger's boot. In that case the boon was given to the counsel for the defense, and because of something peculiar about the track it made, they had another one made that very night, and brought it into Court the next morning, with the nails and pegs driven in in exactly the same places as the other.

In reference to the subject of animal magnetism, which the defense have brought up, suppose, for instance, that Mrs. Magilton had the power of magnetizing this man, and she really did exercise this power, and he had the affection which the magnetized one is said to have for the magnetizer, now is it reasonable to suppose that had she magnetized him it would make him take up that hammer and strike her in the head one, two, three, four, five, six, seven blows, and then cut her throat with a razor? Such a presumption, to say the least of it, is simply absurd.

No, that will not do—those pictures of the flowers of paradise, spoken of as having such an effect upon the prisoner. Those pictures were not in the room where Mrs. Magilton was killed. If this foolish idea is to be entertained the prisoner must have purposely marched up and down before those pictures in another room until he had worked himself into a murderous state of mind, and then walked into the room where she was sitting, and taking the hammer, killed her.

Epileptic fits have not been proved. The prisoner may have had fits, but no person who professes to know anything about the matter says that they were epileptic; and they were not.

There is no scientific evidence whatever for discussion. The prisoner's melancholy, which no doubt was consequential to a low state of finances, is no evidence whatever of insanity. If his seeing spirits were an evidence of insanity, the witnesses who testified to that fact are insane, and therefore not to be believed.

Hallucinations are not evidences of insanity. They are the tendencies of an overwrought mind. The prisoner, if he had them, was not insane. We cannot condemn the things we cannot comprehend. Admitting that the subject of spiritualism is correct, and were it allowed in the flesh to see the spirits of the dead, did this prisoner see them? No! He is a mere adventurer. He was imposing upon these people to get his meals. He is an imposter. Two leaves of his diary are torn out, and they undoubtedly made away with in order to hide the deplorable state of his finances. You cannot protect your little ones whom you leave at home if you don't execute the law. If you are satisfied that this man committed this high crime, I am satisfied you will say so by your verdict.

Judge Brewster was charging the jury when our report closed.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Donahue vs. the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Before reported. Verdict for defendants.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 10

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 City 6s, New	101⅞	10 sh Penna R	52¾
$1000 Read 6s, '70	93	20 do...s5.	52¾
$500 New Jersey 6s	101½	100 sh Reading...b30.	51⅞
3 sh Mech Bk	31⅞	100 do...b30.	51⅞
100 sh Leh N	53	200 sh Susq Cnl...b5.	13⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$1600 U S 7-30s.Au..sm.	106½	$63767'14 Pa 5s, past d	101
$900 do...Je...sm.	105⅝	$1500 N Penna 6s	88
$1000 City 6s, New	101⅞		

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

FIFTH EDITION

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

Financial and Commercial Advices of Last Night.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, May 9—Evening.—Consols for money, 91⅞; Erie Railroad shares, 41⅞; United States Five-twenties, 71⅞; Illinois Central, 75¼.

LIVERPOOL, May 9—Evening.—Cotton declining. Sales to-day, 10,000 bales. Orleans, 11d.; Uplands, 10⅞d.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Provisions generally unchanged. Lard firm and advanced to 53s. Spirits of Turpentine, 35s. 3d. All other articles are unchanged.

The Habeas Corpus Case of Jefferson Davis.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 10.—The writ of habeas corpus for Jeff. Davis was served to-day on General Burton, by Marshal Underwood and Deputy Marshal Duncan. General Burton at first decided to deliver Davis to the Marshals to-morrow morning, but subsequently determined on obeying the writ literally, requiring him to produce Davis before the Richmond Court. General Burton, Jeff. Davis and his family, and the Marshals, will to-morrow morning take a steamer for Richmond, stopping at the Spottswood House.

General Burton will, on Monday, personally produce the prisoner in Court, and in the event of Davis being released by Judge Underwood under the writ, he will be immediately rearrested, and placed on trial on the indictment for treason. Robert Ould and many other visitors, bearing bouquets, reached here to-day to visit Davis' family. The utmost interest and anxiety is manifested in Norfolk respecting the probabilities of the trial and release. The following is a copy of General Burton's order:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8th.—Brevet Brigadier-General H. L. Burton, U. S. Army, or the commanding officer at Fort Monroe:—The President of the United States directs that you surrender Jefferson Davis, now held confined under military authority in Fort Monroe, to the U. S. Marshal or his deputies, upon any process which may issue from a Federal Court in the State of Virginia. You will report the action taken by you on this order, and furnish a copy of any process, served upon you, to this office.

By order of the President:
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—The Hon. Green Clay Smith, Governor of Montana, and General Heath, Secretary of New Mexico, are here, *en route* for their respective posts of duty. Both gentlemen are accompanied by their families, and intend establishing their permanent residence in the Territories named.

The steamer Wagner, of Cincinnati, running between Omaha and Sioux City, was snagged yesterday, eighteen miles below Decatur. The boat was loaded with grain and railroad ties, and is a total loss. She was valued at $25,000.

Damage to the Erie Railroad.

NEW YORK, May 10.—There is a great freshet along the Erie Railroad. At Owego the bridges have been carried away, and at Waverly the track is covered two or three feet deep with sand.

The New York Sabbath Laws.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Superintendent Kennedy has revoked his order requiring all places of business to be closed on the Sabbath.

From Rochester.

ROCHESTER, May 10.—The body of Louis Fox, the billiard player, who mysteriously disappeared in December last, was found today floating in the river at Charlotte, seven miles below this city.

Fire in Oil City.

OIL CITY, Pa., May 10.—A fire in this place to-day destroyed the American Hotel, nine houses, and several oil-tanks. The loss is not stated, but is heavy. Two men were injured by the falling walls.

Arrest of a Thief.

NEW YORK, May 10—Edmond Yates was arrested to-day for stealing $23,000 from Stenken & Boner, Wall street brokers, early in the year 1864. He made a full confession of the robbery.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.
Letter from W. H. McCormack, Esq., No. 238 West Fifty-second street.
"NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.
"TO L. HOFF, Esq.:—I have found your Malt Extract the best antagonist against troubles of the stomach. Its great superiority over all tonics and appetizers that we have used is certain, and I cannot but wish that your wholesome beverage may come into universal use, as it merits the preference over all spirituous tonics of the day." [3 22 fmw
Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale Agent, WARD J. AFFEE, Drug Broker and Commission Merchant, Southeast Corner of CHESNUT and FRONT Streets.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—E. B. EDWARDS (OF the late firm of Mitchell & Edwards) has this day associated with him his son, THOMSON F. EDWARDS, for the transaction of a General Lumber Business, under the firm name of E. B. EDWARDS & CO., DELAWARE Avenue, first wharf below Noble street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867. 5 2 1mrp

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of SMITH & ELLIS, for conducting the Iron Founding Business, at the National Union Iron Foundry, Kensington, Philadelphia.
5 10 4t*] S. DECATUR SMITH,
May 9, 1867. ZABINA ELLIS.

EMPIRE STEAMSHIP LINE, FOR PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.
Sailing from each port every Saturday, from second wharf above Vine street, Philadelphia, and Providence and Boston Railroad Wharf, Providence, R. I.
The line is composed of the first-class Steamships
HUNTER, M. L. Rogers commander.
CHASE, J. A. Crossman commander.
These superior and well-equipped steamships sail regularly as advertised. Freight will be received daily, a steamship being always on the berth to receive cargo.
Freight for Boston, Mass. and all intermediate points on the Boston and Providence or Worcester Railroads will be received, and the goods delivered in less time and at lower rates than by any other route.
Bills of lading furnished at the office.
No bills of lading signed after the ship has sailed.
For further information, apply to
LATHBURY, WICKERSHAM & CO., Agents,
No. 126 North Wharves.
Henry Cleaveland, Esq., Agent at Providence, R. I.

For the Evening Telegraph.

ELEGY
UPON THE DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.

BY DAVID PAUL BROWN.

Why, what is Death? They say he's terrible,
And paint him full of horrors. Can this be?
Can we behold this meek, mild marble face,
These limbs compos'd—that parting seraph smile
Which triumphs o'er the grave, and mutely speaks
A saint's reliance on a Saviour's love—
Can this be Death? And is death terrible?
'Tis lovely, 'tis angelic, 'tis the point
Where Earth gives place to Heaven, and all is joy!
Sickness, protracted age, decrepitude,
Consuming care, anxiety, and grief,
That throng our hapless pathway to the tomb,
Here all recede, and leave the soul at large;
Cribb'd and confin'd no more by mortal bonds,
It wings its eagle and unerring course
Forth right to bliss, redeem'd and disenthrall'd,
And rests upon the bosom of its God!
Such then is *death*—when rightly understood;
Such when the *righteous* die; and so *she* died,
As die the righteous, seeking her reward
From Him whose gifts are perfect as Himself,
As endless, and as boundless, and as pure!

When *sinners* die—*then* is death terrible!
Deform'd by fear, and crimson'd o'er with crime;
Ghastly, disfigur'd, hopeless, lorn, and loathsome;
Doubtful, between this soul and body conflict,
Whether 'twere better to avoid, or seek
The marble jaws of the devouring tomb!
This is not *death*—'tis *guilt*, the primal curse,
The coward tenant of a cloister'd conscience,
Forc'd from his hiding-place, and thus expos'd,
Naked, abhorr'd, in the broad glare of day,
To fright the world, and stand a mark for Heaven.

'Tis nothing, then, to die—but to prepare!
To free our earth-bound thoughts from their deep root;
To fix our faith—not on the passing world,
Those fleeting pageants of terrestrial joy,
That sicken, languish, rot in our embrace—
But on the world to come, that never fades,
Passes, nor changes; brighter than suns,
More lasting than the stars, where sits enthroned
The Great Jehovah, Universal Lord!
She was prepar'd—if worldlings thus may speak:
If that cold smile—that calm, benignant brow,
Reveal her hope—if her short, guileless life
Gave true denotement of the heart within,
She was prepar'd! Who then should mourn her loss?
Her loss?—what loss? A glorious heritage,
'Midst choirs seraphic, in celestial realms.

CURIOSITY.

Great Lecture by John B. Gough, Delivered Before a Large and Enthusiastic Assemblage, at the Academy of Music, Last Evening.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Philadelphia welcomed with enthusiasm last evening the return to this city of that eloquent, soul-stirring, and mirth-provoking lecturer, Mr. John B. Gough. The announcement made that he would again appear before a "Quaker City" audience last evening, drew out one of the largest assemblages of the people that has yet gathered within the walls of the Academy of Music. Even the topmost circle, which, from its height, seems ethereal, was well filled, and the lower circles and parquet were made one compact mass of humanity by the constant arrivals throughout the evening.

The subject of the evening's discourse was one well calculated to please, as in its varied phases it applied to all hearers to a greater or less degree; to some very forcibly, by the plainly apparent sensations in certain parts of the audience. "Curiosity" was the theme, and its manner of treatment by the distinguished orator—the eloquent apostrophes, the humorous anecdotes, the graphic life-sketches, and ludicrous delineations—was received with roars of applause and peals of laughter, which made the echoes of the Academy ring loud and long.

George W. Eddy, Esq., in a few pertinent remarks, introduced Mr. Gough to the audience, who, after quiet was restored, proceeded to deliver his lecture, of which we give but an abstract:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—The subject, as announced, is "Curiosity." The definition of the term curiosity is the disposition to inquire, to investigate, and seek for knowledge. It is the desire to gratify the mind with new objects of interests and all their connecting circumstances. It is inquisitiveness, the element of our nature first to be developed at the dawning of intellect; it is the innate desire to know. The child, as it first reaches out its tiny hand to touch an object, inquires, "What is it?" and in quick succession come the questions, "Why is it?" "Where has it come from?" "What is it made for?" And so it goes on making its inquiries and asking for information. An insatiable curiosity takes possession of the mind at the dawn of life, and that desire ever holds dominion over all, not only during the earliest periods of existence, but seemingly to increase with years and hold greater sway. The feeling of the want of knowledge is the prompting to inquiry. Sterne says: "Curiosity seems woven into the frame of every son and daughter of Adam," and it is of this curiosity that I intend to speak to-night, taking the term in its broadest meaning, and its highest, its noblest, its grandest significance. If it were not for this spirit of inquiry, if men were content without desire to investigate, the progress of the world would stand still and ambition would die. Bulwer says: "It is a glorious fever, this desire to know," and though there is, and ever should be, a cultivation of this element of our natures, to use it to our profit and elevation, yet there is another extreme, and one much indulged in—that is the debasement and abuse of this element to unworthy ends. In great minds curiosity is the grand and only incentive to the discovery of important and useful inventions, which will aid vastly the progress of civilization and individual comfort. In minds somewhat inferior, it is wholly adopted to and taken up with minding other people's business, and meddling with others' affairs, and peddling gossip gratis.

We owe all our stimulus to curiosity! All we know of the natural world, its structure, its geological formation, its origin—of the heavens shining bright above us—studded by night with twinkling lights—the deep blue expanse by day, and the snowy, fleeting clouds which move across it—or of the wondrous earth beneath us—all our knowledge of the arrangements of the universe, we have gained by inquiries incited by insatiable curiosity. We are born with this desire to know and investigate, and to satisfy this longing we will overcome all difficulties.

Curiosity—subtle and unseen, raised by rumors of discoveries, increased by information gathered from ancient writers, and from long and earnest conversation with his brother mariners—inspired Columbus with the belief of the existence of the unknown continent which he determined to find. No disappointments, though many and grievous, could move him from his great object, no dangers could divert him from his great purpose. In six years from the time when the desire for the fulfilment of this project filled his soul, he started out with his three vessels—two without decks—for a voyage across the great unknown deep to seek an unknown land. How he persevered you all know. See him on the solitary sea that never before had been stirred by the keel of ships—alone in hope—none but a mutinous crew about him. It was sublime, as he stood upon the topmost part of his bark, with a stout heart filled with a high purpose and strengthened by unwavering faith, anxiously watching and piercing through the dim distance to catch a glimpse of the shores of that land, unknown, but believed by him to exist. Watching, waiting, till that memorable night when he saw the torches of the natives gleam along the shores and flit from spot to spot, and then saw the completion of his own project and the fulfilment of his promise to his companions, when on the next morning he set foot upon the shores of America, swept by pure and balmy breezes, where the soft climate, the beautiful land, and the beautiful scenes, gave it the semblance of Paradise found. But thousands—ay, many thousands—have fulfilled their purposes, have made their discoveries, have given the world all their benefits—and yet have been left in the darkest obscurity by an unfriendly people. Curiosity is the vital element of prosperity and progress; without it there could be no advancement in civilization, for everything that is performed for the revelation of hidden truths is prompted by it. Men must first feel an interest in any project before they will consider it earnestly, and once interested, the faculties are set in motion, and the inquiries come fast, "Why this, and why that?" until the element of curiosity is fully engrossed in the subject; and it seeks to know, and it investigates and divulges new truths and forms new combinations to satisfy the curious fancy, and finally brings out some grand truth and some grand discovery which may excite, nay, even revolutionize and reform the scientific world. Glance over the pages of past history; note the men who have been the main pillars upon which have been reared the grand temple of civilization; those men who have invented the curious combinations of mechanical forces that can cleave the waters, rush across the land, do all work better, finer, faster than human hands can do; who have chained the fiery element which can flash the words, and they are known throughout all the kingdoms; and you will find them to be those who were incited to patient, arduous, continued labor by the one motive, in the first place, of curiosity. Watt, when first he saw the steam hissing from the kettle's spout, and the lid tremble by the force of the ebullition within, was interested; it was something unusual:—"How came it?" There was the appearance of that desire to know, which grew stronger and stronger, until the hands produced the work of the brain, and the result achieved was one of the most glorious on record. Samuel Morse—who from 1835 to 1844 struggled hard and long, and finally completed the greatest of scientific discoveries, the power of the electric current and its application—waited nine long years, during which it would seem as if hope had almost died, for a recognition of his great achievement. The session of Congress was in its last night; the subject of the electric telegraph was there to be decided. The hours were hurrying towards midnight; no steps were taken for the adoption of Mr. Morse's telegraph; and he left the House hopeless, discouraged. Years of toil, years of hard laborious thought, seemed all for naught. Not so! In the last hour of the session, on March 4, 1843, a bill was passed making an appropriation of $30,000 for the building of a line between Baltimore and Washington. It was done—gloriously achieved—and the first message which flashed across the wires was, "What hath God wrought!" The practicability and utility of the electric telegraph was fully demonstrated; and now, by the perseverance of great men of great minds, the system of telegraphing has culminated in the Atlantic cable, which is an additional bond of unity between two great and friendly nations. All honor to Samuel Morse and noble Cyrus Field, who, though discouraged six times, still persevered, and finally completed the grand work of the Atlantic Telegraph.

Curiosity, then, is the grand prompter to the gaining of all kinds of knowledge; it incites man to certain actions of the mind for the gathering of information, obtaining facts, thoughts, and ideas. But we should not always wear the clothes that others attained; we should make efforts to discover ourselves. We should not be content to receive and take upon ourselves what others have learned, but should endeavor to bring to light some hitherto unknown fact. I once saw a man in Scotland who, from the first of Genesis to the amen of the last chapter of Revelation, could repeat every word almost, and yet, if you should speak to him of something not in the Bible, he would turn about and curse most blasphemously. Wisdom is knowledge made our own, and practically applied: knowledge and wisdom may have no comparative connection. Knowledge is the material with which wisdom builds her superstructure. Knowledge is proud that it knows so much; wisdom is humbled that it knows no more. But the curiosity of meddling, gossipping, inquiring, too-much-investigating-into-other-folks' business people is a source of wonder to some, astonishment to others, and annoyances or sources of pleasure. Many letters of an inquisitory nature have I received, and one, indeed, like this:—"I hope you will answer this letter in your own hand, as I wish to preserve it as a *momentum*." Another, which was the source of much mirth and laughter, ended—"I am sorry to trouble you with another letter; I hope you will not consider me a *boar*."

Some people seem to be afflicted with moral tetter, which keep them itching, constantly itching, to know what other people are doing. I heard of an old lady—one of those kind of persons (some men too) who always know, or want to know, all the personal matters about everybody else—who stationed herself at a window, and peering through the blinds, saw an individual go into a neighbor's yard and ring the bell. Quick she screams out "Jim! James! who is that ringing at No. 47?" "The fish man," says James. "Fish! fish! They had fish yesterday. What do they want with fish to-day?" Old people (a portion of them), in common with the young, have all their faculties and senses alive, to know what is going on.

Nothing can pass without their notice. There's no better example of this disposition than the interview of Mr. Pickwick with the waterman, as recorded in the ever-memorable posthumous papers of the Pickwick Club:—

"How old is that horse, my friend?" inquired the inquisitive Mr. Pickwick.

"Forty-two."

"And how long do you keep him out at a time?"

"Two or three weeks."

"Weeks!" said Mr. Pickwick, in astonishment.

"He lives at Pentonwill when he's at 'ome, zur; but we seldom take him 'ome on account of his weakness."

"On account of his weakness?" reiterated the perplexed Pickwick.

"He always falls down when he's took out o' the cab; but when he's in it we bears him up werry tight and takes him in werry short, so as he cannot werry well fall down, and we've got a pair o' precious large wheels on; so ven he *does* move they run after him and he must go on—he can't help it." Every word of which the curious Mr. Pickwick entered in his book, for which he was requested the pleasure of being pummelled by the excited waterman, who considered him in the light of an informer.

The lecturer, in his lengthy discourse, took in the whole range of the subject, dwelling for a greater portion of time upon the part of the subject which set forth the one great extreme—too much inquisitiveness wrongly applied. Scenes in life were depicted with such amusing veracity, that the audience was kept almost in a perpetual roar of laughter. Every phase of life had its picture, every disposition its counterpart in language. All individuals were one by one brought publicly to view, and displayed in such a ludicrous manner and such a true light, that while the mind was pleased, it could also deduce moral conclusions from the examples to its own good. The itching Frenchman; the curious Yankee, with his "dew tell;" the inquisitive old maid; and the gossiping, unthinking young lady—with a vivid description of those indispensable media of much-news-but-no-good-gossiping-tea-party-concerns—one by one took their stations, and were well surveyed, to the immediate convulsion of certain old, and immense delight of certain young gentlemen and ladies who made part of the audience.

The fund of anecdotes, from which the best were drawn to illustrate last night's lecture, seemed entirely inexhaustible. And throughout the discourse there was a strict attention paid to all that dropped from the speaker's lips. From the evidence afforded, every one was perfectly satisfied, and could feel that an evening spent within sight of thought-pictures, and within the hearing of eloquent delineation, was certainly one most profitably and pleasantly occupied.

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER 229

NORTH NINTH STREET.

ABOVE RACE

BARGAINS! BARGAINS

All-wool Tweeds, Boys' wear, 75 cents.
Meltons, for Boys' Wear and Ladies' Sacques, 68 cents.
Double-width Cloth, all-wool, $2.
Spring Shawls, from auction, $3.
Double-width All wool Delaines, 68, worth 75 cents.
Spring Balmorals, $1·25.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!

Bleached Muslins, best makes, lowest prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Bay Mills, etc. etc.
Best Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 19 and 20 cts.
Yard-wide Domet Flannel, 37½ cents.
Super All-wool Flannel, 50 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels.
Calicoes, warranted fast colors, 12½, 15, 18, and 20c.
Ginghams, 22 and 25 cents.
Yard-wide Spring Calicoes, 25 cents.
Bargains in Huckaback Linen Towels, 28 cents.

WHITE GOODS WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 37½, and 50 cents.
Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45 50, and 60 cents.
Nainsooks, Undressed Cambrics, Swiss, etc.
Shirred Muslins, fine white Brilliants, etc.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 50, 55, 60, and 65 cents.
White Piques, from auction, 50 cents.
Fine Corded Piques, 62½ and 75 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., from auction.
Hosiery and Gloves, at reduced prices.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13 cents.
Marseilles Quilts from auction, cheap, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

2 29{] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

5000 Linen Fans, at less than importers' prices.
Ladies' and Children's Berlin Thread and Silk Gloves.
Ladies' and Children's Buff and White Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Misses' Linen Hdkfs, 7, 8, 10, and 12½ cents.
Worked Edgings and Insertings.
A good assortment of Bonnet Ribbons.
Black Velvet Ribbons.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, best quality steel.
Choice shades Alpacas.
Fine quality all-wool Delaines.
Black all-wool Delaines and Black Alpacas.
Black Silks, very cheap.
Plaid Silk Poplins.
Scotch and American Ginghams, fast colors.
American Calicoes, fast colors, 12½, 15, and 18¾c.

WHITE GOODS WHITE GOODS!

White Piques, from 50c. up to $1·12½ a yard.
White Organdy Lawns and figured Swiss Muslins.
Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.
Stripe Nainsook Muslins.
Hair-cord, Stripe, and Plaid Muslins.
Marseilles and Honeycomb Quilts.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bleached Table Linens, 75, 90, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·5 up to $2·50 per yard.
Power Loom Table Linens, 68, 75, 90, and $1.
Colored Table Linens, 37½, 50, 55, and 75c.
Napkins, Doylies, and Towels.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Just opened, one case ⅞ wide Bleached Muslin, 12½c.
One case nearly yard wide, 16c.
The above are better goods than have been sold a those prices since 1861. 10 22

AT THORNLEY'S!!!

NEW GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS
SILK GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS
WHITE GOODS,
GOODS FOR MEN,
GOODS FOR BOYS
GOODS FOR CHILDREN

IN FACT,

THORNLEY'S,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,

Is a good place to buy DRY GOODS, because you are sure to get the worth of your money, and alway a large Stock to select from.

"ONE PRICE CASH STORE'

THE FIVE STORY WHITE BUILDING.

Established in 1853. [3 1 3m8p

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

WILL OPEN

ON WEDNESDAY MAY 1,

BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS,
BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
WHITE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,

Of entirely new designs, at LOW PRICES.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF

INDIA SHAWLS

On hand, will offer them for the next three weeks at greatly reduced prices, less than ever offered before. [4 18 3m

Ladies in want of this article will do well to purchase now, as great inducements will be offered.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—

Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·60. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·90. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.

CHEAP STORE,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. [2 19 6m

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

HAVE THEIR SECOND OPENING OF SPRING GOODS TO-DAY.

NEW CHENE DRESS SILKS.
NEW PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS.
SELECT COLORS PLAIN SILKS.
BISMARK AND AMBER-COL'D SILKS.
MAGNIFICENT NEW ORGANDIES.
PLAIN FABRICS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
LLAMA LACE AND PUSHER POINTS.
WHITE LLAMA AND GRENADINE SHAWLS.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
SPRING SHAWLS, OUR ORDERING.
N. B.—BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS WITH THE FRINGE ON ALL FOUR SIDES, SCARLET AND BLACK CENTRES, INDIA STYLES. 3 6 wfm3m

RE-OPENING OF

MYERS'

"New Mourning Store."

This Store has just been opened with a well-selecte STOCK OF

MOURNING GOODS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of

MOURNING MILLINERY,

Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly for this establishment.

NO. 1113 CHESNUT STREET, "GIRARD ROW."

A. MYERS,

3 22 fmw2m Lately of New York

OPENING.

NEW CLOAK STORE,

NO. 818 ARCH STREET,

Between Eighth and Ninth Streets, South Side.

The latest Spring Styles, in every quality of Cloth, at very low prices.

Ladies in search of NEW SPRING SACQUES should inspect our designs and assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

DAVIS' NEW STORE,

THE ARCH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,

3 18 mwf2m No. 818 ARCH Street.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.
Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 5 6 1m

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOCH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18§

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
3 8 fmw6m UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
8 27§rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

THE CHINGARORA

ANTI-NERVOUS

SMOKING TOBACCO!

The CHINGARORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor, entirely unknown to the tobaccos of all other climes. But its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of the entire absence of that deadly poison, *Nicotin*, which permeates every other tobacco, and which is the one and sole cause of the distressing nervous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., which most invariably, sooner or later, follow the indulgence of the pipe and cigar. At the recent analyzation of tobacco from all parts of the world, at the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, the renowned Chemist, M. Lamoureaux, declared that while European and American tobacco contained fully eight per cent., and the purest Havana tobacco from two to five per cent. of *Nicotin*, the CHINGARORA did not contain one discoverable particle of that deadly poison, a drop of which, extracted, will destroy life.

Our Agent at BOMBAY has shipped us large quantities of the CHINGARORA during the last two years, and although we have been pressed to supply the demand for this delicious luxury to the veteran smoker, yet we are now prepared to offer it in unlimited quantities, at a price much lower than some American tobacco of a far inferior quality.

A connoisseur has but to smoke the American tobacco and cigars, which are invariably chemically flavored, to be disgusted with the medicinal taste, which leaves a nauseous, unhealthy coating in the mouth, and in time never fails to shatter the nervous system.

The natives of the "ORIENT" smoke the CHINGARORA from morn till night, from youth to age, and are happily unconscious of the wild, distressing fire which courses through the veins of the inhaler of the fumes of tobacco containing *Nicotin*.

We invite every lover of the weed to try the CHINGARORA, and guarantee unprecedented pleasure in its delicious flavor. Sold everywhere at $1 per lb.

EDWIN M. COOK & CO.,

Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canadas, and Dealers in all kinds of

Havana and American Cigars and Tobaccos,

MAIN DEPOT, [3 18 mwfsm4p

NO. 197 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

No. 232 CARTER STREET,

And No. 141 DOCK Street

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MORE ABOUT

LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES

IMPORTANT FACTS

WHICH THE PEOPLE SHOULD

"MAKE A NOTE OF."

FACT I.—LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES have been largely introduced for the last twelve years, and sold to those having the largest amount of valuables, as the best and most thoroughly Burglar-Proof Safe; and, up to the last three years, it has been as rare to hear of one of Lillie's Safes having been robbed by burglars, as to see or hear of a white blackbird or a white elephant.

FACT II.—It is notorious that the profession of the burglar has advanced at a rapid pace within the last eight years, and what was thoroughly burglar-proof then is not so now, which accounts for the fact that within the last three years very few of Lillie's Safes have been robbed, and the secret anonymous circulars distributed by other safe-makers latterly, showing a *very few* cases *only*, is the strongest evidence that but a very small number have been robbed to this time, notwithstanding the large number in use, and the amount at stake if successful.

FACT III.—There are two, and only two, general and leading principles upon which all burglar-proof safes are constructed. The one is pouring liquid iron between and around bars of wrought iron, hardened streel, or any proper combination of metals. This principle is adpted by Lillie, in the Chilled-Iron Safe, and covered and controlled by his letters patent.

The other is made up of layers of plates, of different metals, held together by bolts or rivets, or both. To this principle there are various objections:—The cost is double. The wrought iron plates, which are the strength of the safe, are outside, and are operated upon by the whole catalogue of burglars' tools. The bolts or rivets are easily forced by suitable tools, with or without powder, and cannot be sustained. *The former principle*, adopted by Lillie, avoids all these objections, can be made any thickness, and withstand any amount of resistance required; avoids the rivets, bolts, etc.; has no wrought iron outside to be operated upon by burglars' implements.

FACT IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible with the modern improved tools for burglars to grind through chilled iron or hardened steel, began experimenting to avoid the difficulty, and after much labor and expense he has perfected a system for chilling iron and combining metals that is entirely proof against the burglar's drill, or any other of his tools, even the wedge, warranted to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make. As a proof of his success, the following certificate is now offered from the Novelty Works, New York:—

OFFICE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW YORK, 18th December, 1866.

Messrs. Lewis Lillie & Son:—

GENTLEMEN:—We have subjected the sample of Chilled Iron you furnished us to the most severe tests (as regards drilling through it) that we could bring to bear upon it, and without success.

It is our opinion that it can only be penetrated by the use of a large number of drills, and the expenditure of much power, with days of time.

And we think it impossible for a burglar, with his time and power, to penetrate it at all.

Yours truly,
ISAAC V. HOLMES, Superintendent.
LYMAN G. HALL, Foreman.

And the following extensive Iron manufacturers in Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, after the most thorough tests, find the result to be substantially the same.

And their principal Iron Workers so certify:
Messrs. Merrick & Son, Southwark Foundry, Philadelphia.
The Finkley & Williams Works, Boston, Mass.
The Union Foundry and the Northwestern Foundry, Chicago, Ill.

FACT V.—The proposition made the public heretofore is now renewed: I will furnish Safes or Vault Doors, of same size and capacity of other best makers, and at one-third less price; and the same may be tested when finished, and I will furnish the man to test the work of any other maker, and he shall furnish the man to test my work; and the party so ordering may accept the work which stands the most resistance, in any way or manner practicable for a burglar to work.

FACT VI.—I would now say to any of the owners of Lillie's Safes, that, in view of the preceding facts, if they feel the need of additional security, I will exchange with them, on fair terms, giving them all the late improvements, and the increased security, which is claimed to be beyond the reach of Burglars, until some new system shall be developed in the working of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.

FACT VII.—It is true that the Sheet-Iron or common Safe, as now made, under ordinary circumstances (and when not crushed by the fall of walls or timbers) usually saves the written matter, but if the fire is severe it has to be copied, for the ink will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.

It is equally true that the Chilled-iron Safe saves the written matter in a perfect state, that it does not fade out or require copying, and that the safe itself is ready for further use. Any number of trials in fires, certified to, prove these facts, and if any of the safe venders who are distributing secret, anonymous circulars to injure the reputation of LILLIE'S SAFE, are not satisfied with these statements, they can have the opportunity of testing by fire one of their own Safes with LILLIE'S, on equal terms, whenever they so decide.

FACT VIII.—In answer to the story circulated by interested parties, that Lillie's Safe had gone up, and had ruined Lillie, etc., I would say that at no time in the last two years could Lillie & Son half supply the demand for Safes, and were under the necessity of forming a large stock company, with a very large capital, to meet the demand; and Mr. Lewis Lillie, Sr., is now the president of that company, which is located on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, near Easton, and is the largest Safe Works probably in existence, and will be able to supply all demands for Safes, Locks, Chilled-Iron Vaults, etc.

In conclusion, I beg to call the attention of my patrons and friends, and the public, to the facts here presented, and to say that I am very thankful for past favors, and that I am prepared to furnish LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, CHILLED IRON VAULTS and COMBINATINN LOCKS, all at short notice, warranted to be the best and cheapest in market. I also keep constantly a large assortment of second-hand Fire Proofs, taken in exchange for Lillie's Burglar Proofs, of the best-known makers, all put in good order, and offered at below usual auction prices.

M. C. SADLER,

AGENT FOR LILLIE'S SAFE AND IRON COMPANY,

No. 639 ARCH Street,

5 9 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GA MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTEL CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out to order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire reedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it th favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years wil be given by calling at our OFFICE

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O

Send for a Pamphlet. 2 78stutn3m

WILLIAM S. GRANT

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24§

COTTON AND FLAX,

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands,

Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

56 No. 103 JONES Alley.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHAMPAGNES,

HOCKS,
CLARETS,
SAUTERNES,

FAVORITE BRANDS, LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

BY RECENT ARRIVALS FROM LONDON

PORT WINES,
SHERRY WINES,
MADEIRA WINES,
VERY OLD BRANDIES

THE FINEST SELECTION.

OLD WHISKIES,
OLD WHISKIES,
SOME EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE LOTS.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

WINE MERCHANTS,

1 19 mwf3mrp NO. 1310 CHESNUT ST.

Old Rye Whiskies

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT

Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free

OLD RYE WHISKIES

Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.

ALSO,

Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,

DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866.

Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwf3m4p*

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [2 7 thstu§

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,

11 8 Three doors above Walnut.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA

Estate of THOMAS S. DARLING, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN K. HAMLIN, Administrator of the estate of THOMAS S. DARLING, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, May 13, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM D. BAKER,

5 3 fmw5t* Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF PHILADELPHIA.

September Term, 1866. No. 27.

JANE INGERSOLL vs. JARED INGERSOLL.

To Jared Ingersoll, Respondent:—Take notice of a rule in the above case, this day granted, returnable Saturday, May 11, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed.

MORTON P. HENRY,
Attorney for Libellant.

4 30 tu6t* April 27, 1867.

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW BLINDS

AND

SHADES.

Blinds repaired: Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures: Plain Shades of all Kinds; Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. 4 15 mwf3mrp

1867. SPRING. 1867

WALL PAPERS.

F. NEWLAND & SON,

NO. 52 NORTH NINTH STREET,

3 22 fmw2m One door below Arch.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.

(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street,

Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,

1 28mw§ No. 724 MARKET Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. [2 2§] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

THE STAND-POINT OF THE BOARDING-HOUSE.

The kernel has its meaning; and so, too, has each of its husks, if you can fairly get at them.

Now my object here is not to discuss the question of husks in general, for that would be a matter encyclopedic and endless. I propose rather to consider simply a mere variety of one of the physical husks of the soul, in connection with its parallel moral husk; in other words, to look at the boarding-house in the light of civilization. For the boarding-house is, I take it, the modern type of one of the soul's primeval husks—the new light version of the old-time idea of shelter and habitation, house and home, hearth and roof-tree—the lineal descendant of wigwam, porch, cabin, cell, bungalow, booth, den, pagoda, and all the rest.

It was the theory of Vico that nature repeats herself; that history, civilization, society, and polity come back at last into themselves, their progress being always in circles conformed to one great archetypal plan. So that every large fact or form is sure to reappear sooner or later in the course of ages, whenever its round has been completed. Goethe, while he adopted the substance of this view, modified it so far as to represent the course of history as a spiral, instead of a circle. A law of advance blends with the law of returns; and hence epochs and phases and forms and events return, not just as before, but changed somewhat, and farther on along the winding line. This has always seemed to me a true solution of the problem of civilization, and the only one, inasmuch as it alone reconciles and explains the too great necessary and coequal facts of change, and of the equality of action and reaction. Here we have the key to much in literature, too, as well as in life. Within the past month I have read the words of an American Plotinus, an English Thucydides, and a Gallic Aristophanes. In each there was the old Greek, but moved forward.

So, too, these habitable husks which man makes from age to age for shelter and home have their appointed cycle of change. How different the roof-trees under which the centuries have dwelt! Yet each housing was an utterance of the spirit of the time, changing only with its informing spirit. Like man, like house. And as the race is sure to come back to the old traditions, and to stand by the old landmarks, sooner or later, so the household gods return after a while to their starting-point to sojourn for a period in their ancestral home, and quicken themselves at the native hearth.

"*Tecta* mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis."

In order to describe this household circle, at least three points must of course be fixed. In the present case, there seems to me to be four, all natural, necessary, and easily determined. For leaving out of view all subordinate types and mere variations, men's local habitations reduce themselves to these simple forms—the Tent, the Cabin, the Castle, the Home. The circle then completes itself in the boarding-house, which is at once both the original last form and the fac-simile or parody of the first form in the old circle, as well as the original first form in a succeeding series. The *locus* of the boarding-house, and its relations to society, I shall hope to define the more exactly by first outlining in a rough way the prominent features of each of its three predecessors just named. And—

I. The Tent. The type of this epoch is nomadism. Men live nowhere. They only exist, making bivouac for a night, and packing off in the morning. You don't know where to find them: they have no cities, no streets, no fixed numbers on their houses. The places through which they range—they never inhabit—are deserts, yielding no good thing. The occupation of society is chronic war, not satisfactory internecine destruction, but bickerings, endless feuds, and cavalier one-horse engagements. Everybody fights with everybody. The result is seldom serious: at it they go again: it is hammer and tongs forever. The great question in life is about their daily food. They produce nothing, and consume much. Each tribe is domineered over by a patriarch—some hoary ruffian who gains his place either by seniority in the family, or by being less scrupulous than his fellows. His word is law; his *ipse dixit* settles everything.

The arts and sciences never flourish here. The only talk is gossip and speculations on the weather. The only reading, if there is reading at all, is the local news and the war bulletins of the patriarchs. The only fine art at all practised is music, which expresses itself partly in whistling, and partly in humming over plaintively the familiar airs of the country. There is also much thrumming of rude musical instruments, such as the jewsharp and its descendants; and the fierce clangor of the gong both urges the tribes to good, and launches them against the enemy. The chief aim of this vagabond people, in the brief intervals of war, is to kill time. To this end the men prey upon society, and the women watch the weather, the neighboring tents, and the tunics of casual travellers.

Humanity looks back with fond fancy to this epoch of the tent, and sees it loom radient through the mists of long generations. It is called the Age of Gold, either on the *lucus-a-non-lucendo* principle, or on the *omne-ignotum-pro-magnifico* theory. Being most distant and different from the present, it is dreamed of, sighed for, and sung, as something never to be seen again. Yet it comes back, though changed.

II. By-and-by the Tent gives place to the Cabin. Restlessness, being tired, craves rest, and war subsides for a while into peace. As population increases, tillage begins, the land of itself not being able to feed swarms of idle roamers, who do nothing but graze, and hunt, and fight. So each man builds his rude cabin, ties himself to the earth, turns the sod, watches nature, and sees his bread at his own door. This should be the true age of iron, the time of the ploughshare, the spade, the axe, and the sickle. It is the era of naturalism, when man lives close to nature, likening himself to vegetables and animals. He strives to get at the heart of nature, hoping to conquer and make it his servant. Humanity is one vast peasantry, whose business it is to make the earth ready for future generations. Hard hands are funding capital for the use of the more subtle brain, the finer sense, the nicer taste, which shall come after. It is a pioneer age, standing in the van of civilization—an age which creates, develops, subdues, and accumulates. Its cabin is the shanty of a farm-hand.

III. Time goes on, and the reign of the Castle begins. Just as war before reacted into peace, so now in turn peace reacts into war. The cabin falls to the rear, and the castle steps to the front. The peasant's shanty yields the *pas* to the soldier's fort. Hard knocks are the order of the day; the strongest arm makes itself lord, and the weakest becomes vassal. Feudalism is the type of the age: a centralized society coheres in a series of successive links, all meeting at last in a suzerain, who stands at the heart of things. Each dwelling becomes the centre of a wide circle, the focus of life far around. Each comes to stand for two facts The first is Strength, and the second is Beauty—a new revelation at the fireside. There must first be a stronghold, then galleries, museums, and the decorations of art. The hoarded capital of the cabin epoch now blooms in luxury and splendor and airy forms—it is the radiant Age of Silver. The castle is the birthplace of much that is true and tender in our modern civilization—first cradle of the arts, home of the graces, true shrine of social life. Here, too, between the stormy blasts of war, were born or nurtured many of the finer virtues—loyalty to woman, obedience, reverence, truth, the chastity of honor, self-sacrifice, and—sublimest of all—martyrdom for an idea. Within these four walls lived cultured courtesy.

IV. At last the barons cut each others' throats for their ladies' sake, or die for king and crown, or leave house and land for fatal crusades. Then come the burghers, mortgagees of fair estates, apostles of the new era, lovers of peace. They are family men, true to domestic ties, fond of home. For the shelter of their dear ones they build a home, and live in it. It matters not what its form may be—whether it be of wood, or brick, or marble—whether it have Doric peristyle, or Gothic spire, or Egyptian column. The spirit is all, the form nothing; for the material home is but the husk to cover the glory that lives within. Where home is, there only and there always are there homes.

The home is the era of good feeling, the Age of Love, which, beginning at the hearth, goes out to the ends of the universe. Neither silver nor gold can rightly typify this fairest of epochs: naught can be its emblem save that precious metal of the alchemists, combining in itself the virtues of all the rest.

At the hearthstone all things centre: it is the final cause of society. The arts and sciences, culture, taste, heroic deeds, the far-reaching thought, the soaring imagination, the sweet affections, the fine courtesies, and all right-mindedness—these, and all the generous things of life, culminate in the home era. The family is the true fostering-mothering of the highest worth. The Lares are the best helps to all high thinking, high living, and well doing. By the fireside each true thing finds best expression.

V. Generations pass, and the cycle of civilization completes itself. Home deliquesces into the Boarding House, and the series of the tabernacles is at an end. For the old nomadic instinct has never wholly died out; though long dormant, it still lives, and bursts out once more in undiminished vigor. The epoch of vagrancy returns; new editions of the tent, revised and corrected, are scattered broadcast over the land. For what is the boarding-house but a tent with modern improvements and an L? Each is the very emblem of unrest, the home of the vagrant, the theatre of war. These two encampments, standing respectively in the van and at the rear, as the beginning and the end of civilization, serve to mark the limits of society, when extremes meet, and life returns into itself. If you will recall the outline of the first epoch, as sketched in Section I, you will find that many of its most characteristic features reappear under the *régime* of the boarding-house in the epoch of to-day.

The primary meaning of the boarding-house is, then, locomotion and unrest. Stung by the gad-fly within, which never dies nor tires, the modern Io is goaded up and down, and wanders uneasily over the face of the earth, finding no rest for the sole of her foot. Your representative nineteenth-century boarding-house man is only a developed Bedouin, a veneered and varnished Gipsy. He takes root nowhere; he has no flavor of the soil; he grows into no natural fruitage. He is only a consuming waif, self-driven from tent to tent, and picked up by one landlady after another. He, the flotsam and jetsam of humanity, is tossed about on the currents, and tumbled against the headlands of life, with the wreckers and salvors in his wake. The great question always arises within us in regard to the disposition of his body, What will he do with it? Where next will he carry it?

Look, for a moment, at the term, "boarding-house." Turn it over, pick it to pieces, and what do you make of it? It is simply the word "board," and the word "house," most awkwardly tacked together, without moulding or blending in any degree. The terms do not mix any more than oil and water. Now from this homeliness of make and texture, this awkwardness of juncture, this absence of welding, one or two inferences naturally follow. For, since all language is but the reflex of life, since words are but the images of things and ideas, and the character of the thing or idea always modifies the character of its word in a certain definite way—it follows that from the form, the moulding, and the currency of the word, we can argue *a posteriori* as to the form, the moulding, and the currency of its parent idea. The word "boarding-house," then, is uncomely, simply because its idea is uncomely. The plain fact is simply this—that our Anglo-Saxon likes not the idea of the boarding-house in life, and therefore shows no favor to the word boarding-house in language. The Saxon likes his home and believes in it, and therefore makes for it one of the sweetest and dearest of all words. He dislikes and disbelieves in the boarding-house, and, with characteristic frankness, will not stoop to veil his want of love and faith under any graceful circumlocution.

If it is argued that the want of honor for the boarding-house in our Saxon tongue comes simply from the inflexible nature of the language, making it impossible to mould a better term, I reply that whenever a strong desire is felt on the part of the community to italicize some favorite thing, or to glorify a pet idea, no difficulty is found in magnifying the corresponding expression. And this is done either by inventing, or by substituting, or by transferring to the idea or thing in question some delicacy of diction, or some smooth and respectful word or paraphrase. If there is a general wish to pay honor, honor will be paid, or an attempt intended to pay honor will be made in good faith. Thus the tradesman, desiring not to sink, but to elevate the shop, is able, because the community consents, to dignify his place of business with the title of "bazaar," "emporium," "establishment." So, too, a house is called a "mansion;" a little patch of ground, an "estate;" a closet an "apartment;" a school, a "college;" an academy, a "university;" and anything popular, an "institution." Partly for the same reason, and partly from a ridiculous squeamishness and false modesty, a leg is called a "limb," shirt and drawers "underwear," and so on. I do not bring forward these instances as worthy of imitation, or in order to defend their manifest vulgarity, but merely to show that the community can find, and do always find, when they choose to find, glorifying words, or—which amounts to the same thing—words intended and believed to glorify favorite ideas. The principle remains the same, no matter whether the glorifying word is in good or in bad taste. The only requisites to this sort of linguistic transformation are that the idea shall be popular, and its word unpopular; while, on the other hand, if the idea is unpopular, but its word popular, there will result linguistic degradation. The word must adjust itself to the idea. If both are popular, or both unpopular, in an equal degree, the word remains unchanged.

One more inference may be drawn from language—namely, that the boarding-house is of modern growth. This inference history also confirms. I cannot conceive of a boarding-house in the reign of Elizabeth. In the reigns of Charles II and Anne, such a thing might have been possible sporadically among a certain caste, but not otherwise. It was never organized into an institution; the nation had nothing to do with it.

The word "boarding-house" does not occur in Walker or Webster, but is found in Worcester, who represents a generation or two later. The next W. who provides a dictionary will probably sanction that horrible monstrosity, boarding-house-keeper. The thing exists, and will exist, and must have a name. And unless society changes radically, and Saxon ceases to be Saxon, there can be no other name. Our language will only tolerate the thing: it will show it no favor, decorate it with no euphemism. The word "boarder" has a greater antiquity. Its former meaning, however, necessarily differed somewhat from the present, inasmuch as it indicated only unique specimens, anomalous offshoots of society. It never implied then, as now, a special class. For the boarder was then the exception, not the rule—a monstrosity, not a normal product. I doubt not that some confused perception of the analogies existing between the nautical and the land boarder may have led to the first terrene application of the term; it may have been thought that both are far from home, both are given to attack, both are devoted to the use of the knife, both rejoice in the grab-game, both are a law to themselves, and so on.

The boarding-house is simply an expression of materialism—one phase in the religion of things. An age with materialism on the brain must have boarding-houses. As manufacturers, motive-power, and all industrial interests grow, they grow: they are the home of the herding artisan, and from him come to permeate society. They are temples of the religion of the body, altars to the faith in things, and the want of faith in ideas, propaganda of the gospel of conventions. Yet it is a mistake to say that the boarding-douse is without an ideal: it has an ideal—its front-parlor boarder. Its common faith and aspirations are unto him. So, too, it is not without worship: its homage is to the practical—to that which will pay. With it there is no success but success; and success is dollars and cents. It worships steam, percentage, corner lots, mines, stocks, fly-wheels, and the various devices by which man divests himself of his manhood.

The boarding-house is civilization gone to seed—the anti-climax of society—the last trituration and dilution of the art of living. Its epoch is the Age of Brass, that factitious metal whose sole virtue lies in its superficial resemblance to something better. So the boarding-house is a parody of home, a caricature of comfort, and a forgery of society. Here lies the great battle-ground of the fripperies and vanities of life; here is the arena in which the foibles of humanity contend without ceasing. No man cares to stand for what he is, to show himself in truth to his fellow-boarders; he wants, like debased coin, to utter himself for more or other than he is worth. The homely virtues, the sweet sincerities of life, the truth of character, the high thought, the noble endeavor, the unselfish purpose, all languish here. A subtle poison gnaws at the very life of simplicity, integrity, and independence of character. Conventions take the place of convictions; shams are the maxims of life; the *ad captandum* is the aim of life; and appearances are the test of life.

No true art, poetry, or science can flourish in the sterile soil of the boarding-house; they are flowers of home-growth. Taste is vulgarized by cutting loose from the eternal fitness of things, and clinging to the shifting despotisms of coteries. The notion about science is, that it is a good help to labor-saving and money-making inventions. Literature worships the gods of the hour; poetry degenerates into ornament, and revels in the morbid excrescences of life and character; and art becomes upholstery. Do you think that Homer, Phidias, or Aristotle could have lived anywhere else than at home? And do you think that the stuff which heroes are made of is found at mercenary firesides? The heroic, like the homely virtues, wither when moved from their native hearths. Did you ever hear of a great thought born in a boarding-house—of sublime love of honor, of stern devotion to principle, of lofty self-sacrifice? Such things, wherever they show themselves, were first nurtured at home. No nation ever fought for its boarding-houses. The wars of tent-dwelling races have always been raids for plunder, not strokes for principle. Conceive of a nation of boarding-houses—what would they fight for but percentage and profit? Would Marathon and Thermopylæ have been fought, would Decius have devoted himself to death, would Regulus have kept his word, would the martyrs have welcomed the flames, if theirs had been ages of boarding-houses?

The highest culture, true conversation, and real contact of mind with mind, are in the boarding-house utterly null. Talk is limited to gossip, colds, and the weather. Gossip we know, and colds we know, and—thank Heaven for the weather! The weather, past, present and future—fair, foul, or dubious—illimitable, fresh, omnipotent forever! Boundless stimulant of thought, neutral ground of the small affections, mother of small talk, nurse of sociality, regulator of the proprieties, sweet occasion of sweet offices, stop-gap of pauses, rippling stream through the desert ocean of strangerhood, fertilizer of friendship, herald of an era of good feeling, meeting-place of the conventionalities, pivot of society—we hail thee, Weather, *summum bonum* of the talking boarder, solace of the silent, leading-string to the diffident, spur to the balky, crutch to the lame, life-boat to the foundered. Great art thou alike in thy history, reality, and prophecy—great alike, whether absolute, relative, or potential—a blessing forever! What were the boarding-house without thee? A solecism. And what can they do in the tropics, where for months thou changest not?

The boarding-house, like the tent, has its patriarch. He is not, however, necessarily identical with the ideal alluded to in a preceding column. It matters not whether he dwells in garret or basement, or whether he is young or old; his title and office come from seniority as boarder in a given household, and are merely honorary. The only privileges thereto appertaining are the right of acting as mediator between the two contending factions of the house, and of having his utterances on all subjects quoted as the law of the family. His usual title is father of the house. So great is the migration in American households, that the title may be speedily earned and often transferred. Though only a single man, of not remarkable antiquity, I recollect that in one case, after sojourning under one roof for only some six to eight months, the title fell to me; and I proposed to, and did, fight it out on that line all summer. In the early autumn a new champion of the table succeeded to a vacancy.

Think for a moment of the blessed influences going out from a true home. The old hearthstone of the child glows in the eye of the youth like the star of hope; it is the rock of manhood, and in old age it is like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.

Look then at a boarding-house child, without home *in esse, posse, meminisse.* Original castaway! Shuttlecock between the vanities and the inanities, bubble of bubbles, feather-tossed on every wind of nothingness, young convert to materialism, unconscious martyr to the trumperies, human victim on the altar of the superficialities! What is he good for? What will he be good for? What will you do with him? He has no safeguards, no inspirations. Home is to him a word without a meaning; it can never be anything more than sundry numbers in sundry streets. Whence is his motive-power? where are his ideals? whither his aspirations? A lady, having asked a former servant of hers where she was now living, received the answer, "I don't live, I board." The answer was true in a sense not thought of. To live is one thing; to board is another—especially in the case of the young, whose character is still in the making. The child of the boarding-house only exists. He has no memories, no sanctities, no principles, no mainspring. Faith, and tenderness, and all spiritual things, are nipped in the bud; and the bloom and sweetness of innocence and purity are wiped away. And when he drags his existence to its prime, of what possible worth will he be to himself, to you, to me, to society?

We are now only in the beginning of the boarding-house era. But when the climax is reached, when the minima become maxima, when tendencies work themselves out into facts, when exceptions become rules, when the elements have shaped themselves into an organization, and the parts have adjusted themselves to a system—when, in short, the boarding-house has grown into a world-wide institution, and men dwell only in vast caravansaries—then tell me where, in the language of the popular play—Where shall we go to?—*Atlantic Monthly.*

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET,
May 9, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, May 16, 1867, for immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover street wharf, properly packed, and ready for shipment, of the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—

6 bottles Arnica.
3800 feet American Glass, first quality, 1200 10x12, 300 12x18, 200 12x20, 600 14x20, 200 16x18, 800 16x20, 200 17x20, 200 18x20, 100 18x22.
200 feet American Glass, second quality, 100 14x18, 100 16x18.
50 sides Bridle Leather, "Oak tanned, 10 lbs. per side when finished."
2 dozen Brushes, Marking, "plain."
2 dozen Brushes, Marking, "round."
6 dozen Brushes, Whitewash, "large."
24 dozen Butts, Wrought, 2½ inch, "narrow."
50 pounds Castile Soap.
3 dozen Chamois Skins.
100 pounds Cotton Mop.
300 pounds Cotton Waste.
25 dozen Corn Brooms, "Gale's."
200 pounds Chrome Green in Oil—20 1, 40 2, and 20 5 pound cans.
50 pounds Chrome Yellow, "Dry."
100 pounds Chrome Yellow in Oil—10 1, 20 2, and 10 5 pound cans.
6 dozen Curry Combs.
6 dozen Drawer Locks, "2 Tumbler."
5 quires Emery Cloth, No. ½.
1 keg Flooring Brads, 8d.
5 kegs Finishing Nails, 1 keg 5d., 2 kegs 6d., 2 kegs 8d.
18 dozen papers Finishing Nails, 6 dozen ¾ in., 6 dozen 1 in., 6 dozen 1½ in.
1 Garden Scythe, "Darling's," without Snathe.
2 Garden Rakes, "Wooden."
6 pounds Ground Ginger.
1 Hack Saw.
6 Hack Saw Blades.
2 gross Hand Saw Files, 4½ inches.
6 dozen Hand Scrubs.
1000 pounds Harness Leather, "Oak tanned, 15 pounds per side when finished."
6 dozen Horse Brushes.
6 bottles Horse Liniment.
2 Hickory Baskets, with handles, "2 bushel."
12 sections Hose Gum, Couplings attached, 2 inch with 6 Extra Couplings,
25 sections Hose Gum, Couplings attached, 1½ inch with 6 Extra Couplings.
30 sections Hose Gum, Couplings attached, 1 inch with 24 Extra Couplings.
30 pounds Irish Glue.
6 dozen Locks, Till, Double Tumbler for Desks.
5 gallons Lard Oil, "Best."
40 gallons Linseed Oil, "Boiled."
18,500 pounds Nails Cut 2500 12d., 8000 10d., 5500 8d., 2500 6d.
100 pounds Ochre Yellow, "French in Oil."
6 dozen Padlocks—2 dozen 2-inch, 3 dozen 3-inch, and 1 dozen 3-inch extra.
1 dozen Paint Brushes, 8° Clintons.
1 Paving Hammer, Bricklayers'.
500 pounds Putty in 10-pound cans.
1 Ratchet.
500 pounds Red Lead, in Oil, in 25-pound cans.
50 pounds Sal Soda.
8 dozen Sash Rollers, Plate 1 inch wide on face.
1 dozen Sash Tools, No. 9, "Clintons."
35 gross Screws, 10 gross ¾ inch, No. 7, 20 gross 1 inch, No. 8, 5 gross 1½ inch, No. 10.
200 pounds Scrubbing Soap.
10 pounds Soap Stone "Packing," 5 pounds ⅜ inch, 5 pounds ¼ inch.
1 Scythe Stone.
12 Sponges, common "Large."
100 pounds Sponge, Mediterranean, "common."
2 Trowels, bricklayer's.
90 gallons Turpentine.
10 gallons Turpentine Copal Varnish, furniture
50 pounds Twine, Cotton.
100 pounds Umber, Burnt in Oil, 10 1, 20 2, and 10 5 pound Cans.
200 pounds Umber, Raw in Oil, 20 1, 40 2, and 20 5 pound Cans.

All of the above named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles bid for must be delivered at this office twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures and residences must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores."

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
5 9 5t Brevet Major U. S. A.

FLORIST

AND

Preserver of Natural Flowers,

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth.

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tf

---

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
45,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value, Cost, $1,030,552·05.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $41,102·86 Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,

Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "
George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8½

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·18 INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant
George W. Richards
Isaac Lea,

George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall,
Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 t12 31]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,

George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25½

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,

John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30½

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton
Samuel Wilcox,

Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,

HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
727½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

M U T U A L.

CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $500,000
Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, N. E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, second story front office, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 28]
A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.
A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,
Furman Sheppard,
Thomas MacKellar,
John Supplee,
John W. Claghorn,

Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Alfred S. Gillett,
N. S. Lawrence,
Charles I. Dupont,
Henry F. Kenney,

Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,

Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.

Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President,
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary,
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser,

This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.

Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmw3m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 20, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of condemned property:—

29,013 Woollen Blankets.
16,493 Trowsers, Inf'y.
2,349 " Mounted.
1,782 Sack Coats, lined.
16,751 " unlined.
2,473 Uniform Coats.
3,720 Jackets.
589 Great Coats, Inf'y.
641 " Mounted.
701 Shirts.
237 Drawers.
3,366 Pairs Stockings,
6½ Pairs Boots,
16 Pairs Bootees,
111 Forage Caps.
1,577 Cap Covers.
21 Hats, crossed sabres.
81 Hat Cords and Tassels.
3 Sibley Tents.
25 Shelter Tents.
8 Fifes.
29 Drum Heads.
5 Drum Slings.
13½ Pairs Drumsticks.

164 Haversacks.
111 Knapsacks.
1,236 Knit Jackets.
482 Great-Coat Straps.
23 Sashes.
12 Pairs Chevrons.
31½ Pairs Shoulder Scales.
9 Canteens.
59 Bed Sacks.
59 Picks.
5 Pick and Axe Handles.
6 Wall Tents.
4 Wall Tent Flies.
80 Hat Feathers.
16 Hat Bugles.
16 Hat Eagles.
40 Sets Drum Snares.
30 Drum Cords.
3 Trumpets.
24 Bugles.
10 Bugle Cords and Tassels.
1,250 Sets Tent Poles.
450 Yards 10 oz. Duck.
68 Yards 12 oz. Duck.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Sale to take place at the Clothing Warehouse (Hospital grounds).

By order of Major-General Thomas,
G. A. HULL,
4 29 12t Captain and M. S. K., U. S. Army.

UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER'S STORES AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, a large lot of Quartermaster's Stores will be sold at Public Auction, at Lincoln Depot, commencing on WEDNESDAY, May 22, at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, A. Q. M., consisting of—

30 four-horse Army Wagons.
6 two-horse Army Wagons,
6 spring Army Wagons.
10 four-horse Scavenger Army Wagons.
10 Carts.
36 two-horse Ambulances.
115 sets Wheel Harness.
66 sets Lead Harness.
57 sets wheel Ambulance Harness.
57 Lead Harness.
153 McClellan Saddles.
251 Wagon Saddles.
141 B. S. Wagon Whips.
234 Halter Chains.
313 Buckets.
927 Gum Buckets.
291 Wagon Bridles.
66 Saddle Bags.

200 Sa[illegible]
34 Office Desks.
23 Office Tables.
219 Office Coal Stoves.
26 Office Wood Stoves.
25 Portable Forges.
164 Smith's Forges.
3 Cooking Ranges, with fixtures.
10 Bath Tubs.
56 Doors.
15 Wheelbarrows.
Tools—Carpenter's, Saddler's, Blacksmith's, Tinner's.
345 yards Cocoa Matting.
1010 pounds assorted Rope.
4000 pounds Scrap Iron.
5000 pounds old Horse Shoes.
191 Window Sashes.

And a large lot of other articles.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will remove their goods within ten days from day of sale.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
5 9 11t] Bvt. Brig. Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

HORSES AND MULES AT AUCTION.—

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 15th instant, at Eastern Branch Corral, under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, Assistant Quartermaster,

30 HORSES AND 5 MULES,

good for farming purposes.

Sale will commence at 10 A. M.

Animals will be sold singly.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
5 9 5t Depot Quartermaster.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.—

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GEN.'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, April 27, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore (Fardy's wharf, South Baltimore), on THURSDAY, May 16, 1867, 12 M., the light draft side-wheel steamer COSMOPOLITAN, of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 50 inches; and 11 feet stroke; draft, 8 feet.

Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned upon application to the undersigned, or to the auctioneers.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Brevet Major-General.
ANDREON THOMAS & CO.,
5 9 6t Auctioneers, No. 18 S. Charles st.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10½ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

PARISIAN AFFAIR

VENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PARIS April 24.

Once more in Paris, once more in the brilliant capital of the world, where joys and pleasures are certainly more apparent, if not more real, than in less favored lands. The land of light red wine and sparkling wit, where the courtesies of life are more gracefully tendered, and the social circles more ready to receive the cosmopolitan than the icy manners of colder climes will allow.

I do like Paris, and if I am tempted to forget my years, and speak of it with the enthusiasm of youth, may I not claim pardon? I plead the fact that for years my dreams have been turned towards the "gay city of the Franks," where the pleasantest years of an erratic life have been passed.

A few weeks ago I issued from the depot of the Western Railroad, and stood again, after the absence of years, in a once familiar spot. Nothing seemed changed but myself. There stood near the curbstone the same cabs I had seen years before, with the same blue-coated, red-vested, glazed-hatted drivers waiting for a passenger, whose appearance might indicate that a fine gratuity was in prospect. On the opposite side of the street restaurants abounded, and at their doors lounged long white-aproned waiters, whom I could almost have sworn were standing in that very place when I took a last survey of things before entering the cars that bore me away from Paris, oh! ever so long ago. Oh! ye waiters, but I have cause to remember ye well!

At the time I speak of I was not a millionaire (am I now?), and money with me was exceedingly scarce. On entering the places over which ye preside like avenging angels, I ate my humble meal, and then, when walking to the desk to pay my bill, how your eyes would transfix me! Cold and stony were their glances, actually riveting me to the spot, until I, poor, timid man, was morally and almost physically forced to drop into your swindling tin box (placed on the desk for the purpose) my illy spared ten cents—*and this twice a day!* 'Twas too bad, ye brigandish, immaculate-neck-tie fellows, and it is no wonder that I like ye not. I went to my old quarters on the Quai d'Anjou. I entered the Porte Cochere, and inquired for the concierge. He presents himself, cap in hand, to Monsieur. He is not the same I knew in former years; all is changed. The inhabitants of the house, whom I formerly knew, were all gone. I soon ceased to make inquiries, and, walking sadly to my room, sat down, and indulged in a retrospection of the past. How gay the old room once appeared, when the band of students whom I knew visited me! There was Teriot, the literary man; what a queer character he was! *Un pauvre diable*, if ever there was one—so poor, in fact, that he often slept up a tree near the Champs de Mars; but this fact did not prevent him from having a secretary to whom, when he was flush, he would throw a five-franc piece. Fancy the effect of such a man speaking grandly of "my secretary!" Then there was Brigot, the crazy artist, who always spoke of the immense things he would do in his profession, but a lazy disposition enshrouded him like a fog, and his great promises were never to be realized. But why continue a description of the entire party? Suffice to say that a more generous, talented, amiable, reckless set of Bohemians never existed. But now they are scattered, and the pale violets are growing over the graves of many of them.

But, at this point, I hear the reader exclaim, "Come, come, my friend, do not wax lugubrious;" and, indeed, I will try not to do so.

Paris is invaded on every side—Russians, Prussians, Austrians, Wallachians, Chinese, Arabs, Tartars of the desert. Johnny Bull is largely represented from his tight little island; and last, but not by any construction you can put upon it the least, the great invincible and never-to-be-surpassed energetic, ubiquitous Yankee. Enter a *café*, and you will think that the workmen of the Tower of Babel are just taking dinner—all languages are fluently spoken but the French, which is so atrociously tortured that the one solitary Parisian in the crowd, who is seated quietly in the corner yonder, fairly writhes with pain at hearing his vernacular so barbarously murdered. Apropos of the real live Parisians, you see very little of them. They are rarities drowned out, one may say, and completely lost amid this congregation of nations. An enterprising Barnum who would find one, chain him, and put him in a cage, might make money by exhibiting him.

The night before the first of April I visited the Exhibition. What confusion! a hopeless intricacy of incumbrances scattered around. Boxes, packages, machinery; ropes, poles, in short, all the appliances were there to make confusion worse confounded, and certainly when I looked thereon I thought that never by any agency (save that of the supernatural) could things be made presentable for the arrival of the Imperial Court the next day. Wondrous to relate, a night had operated fairy-like changes, and at the appointed time things were charming; nay, I was about to add, perfect! It seemed to me as if the very flowers had grown to order in the garden in the interior of the palace, so rapidly did they spring from seeming decay into life and beauty.

The avenues, which the day before presented such a sad spectacle, were newly sanded, and rolled smooth and flat. Fountains threw their waters musically in the air, gay colored streamers floated in the warm atmosphere, bearing the inscriptions of the different nations; could all this change have been effected by human hands? we ask. The reader may say yes; but we entertain a private belief that a brigade of fairies must have assisted in the transformation. However this may be, the Emperor and Empress came and made the perambulation of the greater part of the building; and although two hours were given to the task, they did not evince the slightest evidence of fatigue, but they smiled amiably and bowed with the greatest courtesy to all until their departure from the place.

In giving the reader an idea of the construction of this immense Exposition, we will commence with the garden in the very heart of the edifice: here are velvety lawns of verdure, interspersed with beauteous little sheets of water; in the very centre of this centre is a mysterious kiosque not yet finished.

Converging to this central garden are sixteen avenues—four of them are of splendid width, and if they were continuous (the garden in the centre prevents them being so) they would cross each other at right angles. At the end of each of these four boulevards the principal entrances are situated—one of which is *L'Entree d'Honneur*, and faces the bridge of Jena. Intersecting these sixteen straight avenues are six circular ones that make the entire round of the construction. The first circle from the central garden is devoted to the exposition of paintings, sculpture, architecture, and engraving. After having traversed this circular avenue, you necessarily find yourself at the point from whence you departed, and now availing yourself of one of the straight avenues, you pass on until you arrive at the second circular intersection, which is devoted to the liberal arts, viz:—printing, book-binding, drawing, and modelling, as applied to the mechanic arts, music, photography, medical art, geography, etc. etc. After making the tour of this department, you take the same means as before described to reach the third circular avenue, which is devoted to the display of household furniture of all nations. How tame it seems to catalogue, as it were, such marvellous beauties as this specially contains! What imagination is there capable of conjuring up such ideas of brilliant fantasy as are actually realized by what here we see spread out on either hand? The next circle (the fourth) is devoted to the clothing, and the materials that enter into the construction thereof, of all lands that receive the sun's broad light. Fantastic capriciousness, such as here displayed, may be imagined, but not written. The various colors and make of material are truly wonderful, and bring, as it were, the universe before our eyes. Such poetic costumes! such ideas of dress! Of a verity, one would think their inventors were possessed of a splendid madness. After making the circuit of this department, we again take one of the straight avenues, and walk towards the exterior of the building, until we arrive at what we shall term the fifth circular avenue of the Exhibition. Here is to be found the most wonderful productions of the vegetable, animal, and mineral kingdoms. How shall we venture to describe the wonders of wonders that here abound in limitless profusion? The beauteous minerals, torn from the bosom of mother earth, would call for volumes of description, and then a failure to convey an idea of what may here be seen would be the result; and knowing this, we pass on to the sixth avenue, where we find the magnificent machinery. Around all passes an extensive boulevard that will do much to facilitate travel, and upon which magnificent equipages may be displayed. Mine, however, I hasten to assure the reader, will not be seen there; I dislike ostentation.

There is much that is still unfinished in every part of this great world's gathering; but in a short time, say three weeks from now, there is every possibility that a most enchanting, ravishing, delightful, unimaginable fairy land will be found upon the Champs de Mars. With all the excitement that attends an examination of so many wondrous and unheard-of displays, we must still confess that it is the people who visit Paris at the present time in whom we are most interested. Such varieties of costume, such marked and extraordinary physiognomies, were probably never before seen together, and in our times will, in all probability, be never seen again. Poles, Tartars, Russians from the Crimea, all, however, sink in interest in comparison with our own bright-eyed, sharp-faced Yankees, and the very mention of them recalls a serio-comic affair that happened to the well-known Mr. William H——, of Philadelphia. The gentleman in question was crossing the "Pont des Arts" the other night (or morning) about 2 o'clock. Everything around was dark and lonely, the plaintive wind could be heard moaning around the chimneys of the French Institute, and the gurgling waters of the Seine murmured as an accompaniment. Our friend was half way across the bridge, when he observed a man, who, until then, had been unobserved by him, spring rapidly into the rushing river below. Excited beyond expression, Mr. H—— ran to the railing of the bridge and shouted, "Man in the water—help! help!" His stentorian cries soon brought two gendarmes to the spot. Not knowing the language, our friend could do nothing but cry, "A man just in," etc. etc., pointing to the waters below. The policemen did not understand him, thought him crazy, and finished the matter by escorting him to the station house as a drunken rowdy. He passed, as may be imagined, a very unpleasant night, and it was not until the middle of the next day that he was released with apologies. Of course, the miserable man who threw himself into the water was never taken out alive.

"But why all this gossip," says the reader; and, really, we suppose we ought to apologize for not keeping to the great text of the day, namely, the Exposition. In relation to this I may say, that nothing gives me more true pleasure in that immense bazaar than the picture galleries. There is no mistake about it, the French school of art is the greatest in the world, and of that school Gerome is the greatest. When I think of him an image springs to my mind, classical and antique—beauty that is a very joy to think upon. I mean his figure of the beauteous Phryne, as she stands in all the simplicity of her glorious form before the tribunal. To use the common phrase, we will say that every schoolboy knows the story of Phryne (although we are fully convinced that very few of them know anything about it). She was a lovely creature, who for some offense was summoned to answer before the Areopagus. The judges, who were stern, hard old fellows, would, no doubt, have dealt hardly with her, had not her advocate seized her flowing drapery, and with energetic action left her in Eve-like simplicity. The effect of her beauty was so wonderful that she was unanimously acquitted.

Gerome has treated this subject with splendid power, and the sensation that this picture has created wherever exhibited has been immense. In the Exhibition of 1862 it aroused an immense excitement. The girl who *posed* as model for the "Phryne" was well known to the artist. She was a person of queenly beauty, and, by-the way, a remarkable singer. Her rendition of Henri Murger's pathetic ballad of "Les Hirondelles" is well remembered in the Bohemian world of Paris. She died about two years ago, but has left in Gerome's masterly work an immortal souvenir of herself.

The same artist's production of "Ave, Cæsar; morituri te salutant," is magnificent in conception and great in execution. The gladiators about to engage with each other in mortal combat in the arena are passing in review before their brutal and sensuous master, and raising their voices they cry with one accord, "Hail, Cæsar; the dying salute thee!" A picture small in size is this, but had it been ten times as large, the idea given of vast perspective could not have been better. But of what beauties of art that are here arrayed shall we venture to speak? The glories of an epoch on every side, the very contemplation of which overwhelms the mind with admiration. Look at the specimens of Messonier, that wonderful man whose pictures actually sell for more than twice their weight in gold. He has received an offer of thirty thousand dollars for his last picture. It is an exceedingly small production, representing a cavalry charge. The marvellous minuteness of the detail divides admiration with the wonderful expression of character that is given to the figures. Talk about the cavalry charges that the old Dutch masters painted! Why, their pistol shooting gallery effect is child's play compared with the terrible energy of Messonier's *chef d'œuvre*. Cabanel, the painter of the "Poete Florentin," is likewise a lion among painters; but why attempt to particularize further at the present? Enough to say the works of Jules Breton, Brion, Flassan, Gleyre, Fleury, Bouquereau, and hundreds of others, abound on every side. The American Gallery here holds its own, and, indeed, so far as landscapes are concerned, far surpasses the French in that special walk. Daubigny is the best landscape painter in France, and even that master is weak in comparison with Gifford, or Bierstadt, or the Harts, of New York. Of course, as a whole, our Art exhibition is far superior to the French, but not in the department of art to which I have made allusion.

We can now understand the reason why artists find such attraction in a residence in this capital. The fine arts are so warmly encouraged, and the consideration tendered to art followers so considerable, that men who make painting or sculpture a profession must naturally feel more at home than they would do in less congenial lands.

In speaking of the rates of living here at the present time, we would say that the estimates made thereof by some persons in the States are very much exaggerated. Of course, in the English and American quarter of the Champs Elysees and thereabouts, everything is expensive; but a man of moderate means may live in very comfortable style indeed, in a more remote neighborhood (say the Ile St. Louis), at about the same expenditure of means as he would pay in almost any American city. I remember the time when I lived in a very comfortable manner in this gay capital for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars a year; but that has been so very, very long ago that my hair turns a shade whiter when I think of it. Oh! the days of long, long ago, when everybody was young and gay and happy! People are changed now, and even I myself cannot sign with so firm a hand my signature of yours, truly,

L'INSOUCIANT.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co.
MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
S. Lichtenthaler & Son, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

WM. T. CALEB, PROPRIETOR,
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.
This delightful Summer Hotel, under the management of WILLIAM PERRY, formerly proprietor of the Collamore House, New York, will be OPENED about June 1. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor. 5 10 1m*

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent BOARD can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June. References given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 145, Morristown, New Jersey. 5 10 1m*

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests. 4 19 1m*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A WOOL-Pulling Establishment, with 2½ acres of Land, in Burlington, N. J.; or suitable for many other manufacturing purposes, or a pottery yard. Apply to J. E. PHILLIPS, No. 51 BROAD Street, Burlington, N. J. 5 10 6t*

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE No. 413 LOCUST Street, 23 by 120 feet; furnished or unfurnished.
Apply at No. 221 CHESNUT Street,
4 27 tf Second story.

VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE, situated at Marlboro, Monmouth county, N. J., 185 acres of the best land in the State, belonging to the estate of the late Jacob Conover, and now occupied by Joseph C. Conover. The farm is well watered, well fenced, good orchard, and abundance of marl; no buildings; will be sold subject to a three years' lease. If not sold before the 11th day of May, 1867, it will be sold at public sale, at Freehold, on that day, at 1 o'clock P. M. For further particulars inquire of
J. B. KETCHAM,
5 9 3t No. 62 WALKER Street, New York.

FOR SALE—7½ ACRES ON THE Delaware, near a station, twenty miles from town, with furnished house, stable, ice-house, boat-house, and workshop, old shade trees, abundant fruit, and a superior garden, with crops in. Apply to
C. H. MUIRHEID,
5 8 10t No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

TO RENT.

CONCERT HALL,
Nos. 1217, 1219, and 1221 CHESNUT STREET.
This elegant and spacious Hall is now ready for RENT nightly or short seasons. It is particularly adapted for Concerts, Lectures, Fairs, Festivals, etc. etc. Connected with the same is a Banqueting Room seventy feet long and fifteen feet wide, a commodious Kitchen and Range, Hot and Cold Water, Dressing-Room, etc. For terms, apply to
BEATTY & LUTTMAN, Lessees.
4 29 4w Box 105 Philadelphia P.O., or at the Hall.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE ROOM ON THE first floor of No. 521 Chesnut street, the cheapest rent in the city. Inquire of CHAMBERS & FRENCH, General Agents Washington Life Insurance Company, Bank of the Republic Building, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street. 5 1

A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT—A large House, twelve rooms, handsome lawn, ice-house (filled), carriage-house, stabling, etc., 2½ miles from Moorestown, N. J., 2½ from station on C. and A. R. R., 1½ from steamboat landing. Rent, $500. Inquire of T. EARP, No. 1026 ARCH Street, or address WM. A. GARRIGUES, Moorestown, Burlington county, N. J. 5 10 10t*

TO RENT—IN WEST PHILADELPHIA, in the neighborhood of Forty-first and Pine streets, a desirable House, with all the modern improvements. Rent, $800. Possession given the 15th of this month. Inquire at No. 1 WOODLAND TERRACE. 5 10 4t*

TO RENT UNTIL JULY 1—STORE NO. 523 Chesnut street, with two elegant large bulk windows, suitable for the straw goods or any other light business. For terms, etc., apply to B. SCOTT, JR., No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 5 10 5t*

FOR RENT—GERMANTOWN—A DESIRABLE furnished House for the summer, with vegetable garden, coach-house, and stable. Apply from 2 to 6 P. M., GREEN Street, first house above Manheim, Germantown. 5 10 4t*

TO LET—DWELLING UP TOWN, NINE rooms, $38; one, $25; two, $16, central; one four rooms, rent, $10; one West Philadelphia, five rooms, $14. Apply No. 837 RACE Street. 5 10 6t*

TO RENT, WITH POWER—A FIRST-class Jobbing Machine Shop in the manufacturing district; a fine chance. Apply at Mill, HOWARD and HARRISON Streets. 5 10 10t

TO RENT—WALNUT STREET, WEST Philadelphia, desirable, commodious Cottage; every convenience. Apply at No. 3451 WALNUT Street. 5 10 4t*

CHESNUT HILL—FOR RENT, A twelve-room House; nice paper and gas-fixtures, newly painted, in complete order.
5 10 3t* C. STILLE.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURnished House. Apply at No. 4773 GERMANTOWN Avenue, below Mill street. 5 10 5t*

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE near Chesnut Hill, with or without board. Apply at No. 705 OXFORD Street. 5 10 5t*

TO LET—SECOND, THIRD AND Fourth Stories in Building No. 109 South THIRD Street. Also, small Office on first floor. 5 9 6t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—BEST LOCATION IN THE city. Near the cars. Apply at No. 713 North TWENTIETH Street. Parties can have a choice of fine rooms, if applied for at once, with a genteel family. The ground is the highest in the city, and there cannot be a more pleasant city summer residence found. 4 30 10t

THE HOUSE No. 114 S. TWELFTH STREET is open for Boarders. Suits of Rooms and Single Rooms. Newly papered and painted. 5 6 6t*

WANTS.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to
JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
5 19 fmw tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

Silk and Linen Plaid Poplins.

THIS IS THE LAST CASE WE SHALL HAVE OF THESE VERY DESIRABLE GOODS, PRICE SAME AS BEFORE, $1·25 PER YARD.

SILK AND WOOL PLAIN POPLINS IN THE NEW COLORINGS—AMBER, BISMARK, AND LONDON BROWNS.

GREY MIXTURES FOR TRAVELLING COSTUMES.

PLAIN COLORED MOHAIRS IN THE NEW SHADES.

NOVELTIES
IN
CLOAKINGS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.
1 11smrp5 PHILADELPHIA.

SPRING AND SUMMER WOOLLENS

FOR BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR, FROM THE AUCTION SALE OF THURSDAY, AT REDUCED PRICES.

FINE AUSTRIAN COATINGS.

MIXTURES FOR SUITS.

STRIPED CASSIMERES FOR PANTS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452 AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
5 10 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

CARPETINGS

GLEN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.
MANUFACTURERS OF
THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

CANTON MATTINGS,
FRESH IMPORTATIONS,
All Widths and Styles.
M'CALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN.

GEORGE W. HILL,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS,
No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Has on hand a large assortment of DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he asks the attention of buyers. 2 13 wfm6m

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC., MAY 14, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE, will include—

BANK AND OTHER STOCKS.
4 shares Ocean Steam Navigation.
49,160 shares Oil Creek and East Sandy Run Oil Co.
1924 shares Mammoth Oil and Coal Co.
1000 shares Philadelphia National Petroleum Co.
100 Shenango Oil Co.
40 shares Philadelphia Guano Co.
50 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co., par $100.
7500 shares Indian Spring Oil Co.
300 shares Walnut Boston Oil Co.
5000 shares Philadelphia and Providence Oil Co.
40 shares Hazleton Railroad Co.
4350 shares Altoona Coal and Lumber Co.
Pew No. 22, St. Mark's Church.
100 shares North American Transit Insurance Co.; $30 paid.
100 shares Freedom Iron and Steel Co.
$940 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co. scrip.
150 Consolidation National Bank.
SECOND STREET—No. 227 and 229, above Race. Two Valuable Stores.
FOURTH STREET—No. 44, above Chesnut, Valuable Store.
ARCH AND NINTH STREETS—N. W. corner. Business Property.
THIRTEENTH AND MYRTLE STREETS—S. W. corner. Store and Dwelling.
ARCH STREET—No. 827. Business Location.
POPLAR STREET—No. 1031. Store and Dwelling.
FOURTH STREET—No. 228, below Walnut. Business Location.
FOURTH STREET—No. 338, above Pine. Tavern and Dwelling.
SHIPPEN STREET—No. 1116. Store and Dwelling.
ELEVENTH STREET—No. 702, below Shippen. Tavern and Dwelling.
FOURTH STREET—No. 325 and 327, above Vine. "CRAIGE'S RIDING SCHOOL," 42 feet front, extending to Dillwyn Street.
FOURTH STREET—No. 327, adjoining the above. Modern Residence.
TWELFTH STREET—No. 317, below Spruce. Modern Residence.
SILVERTON AVENUE AND FORTY-EIGHTH STREETS—Handsome Residence.
FORTY-THIRD AND EAGLE STREETS—N. E. corner. Modern Residence.
SIXTEENTH STREET—No. 240, above Race. Genteel Dwelling.
TENTH STREET—No. 947, above Poplar. Genteel Dwelling.
LOMBARD STREET—No. 223. Modern Residence. Immediate possession.
VINE STREET—No. 1231. Genteel Dwelling.
CAMBRIA STREET—S. E. of Amber. Four Dwellings.
CUMBERLAND STREET—No. 433. Genteel Dwelling.
SWAIN STREET—No. 1611. Genteel Dwelling.
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—Hotel known as "Lapierre."
THOMPSON STREET—N. W. of Dauphin. Ten Genteel Dwellings.
CARPENTER STREET—Frame Dwelling.
GROUND RENT—$19 50 a year.
GROUND RENT—$131·40 a year.
GROUND RENT—$72 a year.
GUNNER'S RUN CANAL—Large Wharf Lot.
EIGHTEENTH AND RITTENHOUSE STREETS—S. E. corner. Large Lot, 62 feet front, 113 feet deep.
FRONT STREET—Between Tasker and Denmark. Lot.
TWENTY-SIXTH STREET—Building Lot.
QUINCE STREET—Building Lot.

COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS.
11¾ ACRES near Darby. ELEGANT RESIDENCE and out-buildings. Immediate possession.
24 ACRES at Eagle Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, Modern Residence and out-buildings. Immediate possession.
60 ACRES, adjoining the above. Genteel House and out-buildings.
124 ACRES, quarter of a mile of Gloucester Railroad Station, Camden county, N. J. Good improvements.
17 ACRES, Methodist Lane, half a mile of Oak Lane Station. Good improvements.
32 ACRES, Haverford road, one mile west of Haddington.
81 ACRES, Fort Washington, Montgomery county, Pa. Four good Dwellings, Barns, and out-buildings.
Full particulars in hand bills and catalogues. [5 10

Sale at No. 2420 Green street.
SUPERIOR WALNUT FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, FINE CARPETS, ETC.,
On Saturday Morning,
11th instant, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the entire superior Walnut Household Furniture. [5 9 2t

To Carpenters, Builders, and others.
BUILDING MATERIALS OF THE MOYAMENSING HALL, Christian street, between Ninth and Tenth streets.
Will be sold at public sale, without reserve, by order of Commissioner of City Property,
On Saturday,
May 11, at 12 o'clock, Noon, on the premises, all the material in the large and valuable building known as the Moyamensing Hall, situate on the south side of Christian street, west of Ninth street.
The purchaser must remove the brick, stone, and other materials of said building, within sixty days after the day of sale. Terms, Cash. [5 7 4t

Sale No. 1914 Pine street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE IMPERIAL CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
13th inst., at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the superior household furniture, etc. [5 7 5t

Sale No. 851 North Seventh street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FRENCH MANTEL CLOCK, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday morning,
14th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 851 North Seventh street, by catalogue the handsome walnut parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture. [5 7 6t

EXECUTORS' SALE.—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Philadelphia Riding School, and Dwelling adjoining, Nos. 325, 327, and 329 N. FOURTH Street, above Vine, will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at Philadelphia Exchange, belonging to the estate of Thomas H. Craige, deceased. The riding school is a three-story brick building, constructed in the most substantial manner, of the best materials, and covers the entire lot, which is 42 feet front by 180 feet in depth, more or less, extending to Dillwyn street; two fronts. The walls are heavy enough to admit of an additional story, or more. The cellar is 14 feet deep, heavily arched; extends under about one-half of the building, and was formerly used as a brewery. For manufacturing, or other heavy business, no superior building or location can be found. The dwelling is a well-built modern four-story brick building, with two-story back buildings. Has range, two heaters, gas throughout, hot and cold water. Both properties may be examined at any time.
For particulars, see THOMAS & SONS' advertisements and handbills. 5 9 3t*

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 208 N. Thirteenth street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS, INGRAIN AND VENETIAN CARPETS, PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE
On Monday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at No. 208 N. Thirteenth street, the household and kitchen furniture of a family leaving the city.
The furniture may be examined after 8 o'clock on morning of sale. [5 8 4t

Sale at No. 1612 Pine street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, HAIR CLOTH, PARLOR FURNITURE, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No 1612 Pine street, will be sold the parlor, chamber dining-room, and kitchen furniture of a family leaving the city.
May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. [5 8 5t

Sale at No. 1606 Vine street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 1606 Vine street, will be sold a portion of the furniture of a family removing, comprising one elegant rosewood piano-forte, made by Schomaker & Co.; velvet parlor carpet, walnut parlor furniture, set of walnut and cottage chamber furniture, dining-room furniture, etc. [5 9 5t
May be examined early on the morning of sale.

Sale No. 21 S. Fourth street.
STOCK OF LOOKING-GLASSES, FRAMES, AND UNFINISHED WORK.
On Thursday Morning,
May 16, at No. 21 S. Fourth street, will be sold the entire stock of a looking-glass and frame-maker declining business, comprising an assortment of gilt frame pier glasses, framed engravings, photograph and other frames; also, the unfinished frames and materials.
Catalogues can be had on the premises, or at the auction store on Tuesday. [5 9 6t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET.

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER Office No. 422 COMMERCE Street. 52214

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
McCLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS BALMORALS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
May 13, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc. Also, women's, misses', and children's wear, embracing a prime and desirable assortment of goods from city and Eastern manufacturers, to which the attention of the trade is called. [5 9 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
May 13, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.
N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [5 7 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
May 14, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, 1500 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.
Open for examination with catalogues early on morning of sale. [5 8 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Thursday morning,
May 16, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on morning of sale. [5 10 5t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

CARPETINGS!

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
626
CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,
WHITE, RED, CHECK, AND FANCY,
4-4, 5-4, AND 6-4 WIDE.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
626
CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR
SPRING IMPORTATION OF
CARPETINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

French Chenille, Axminster,
WILTON, VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
AND TAPESTRIES.
3-4 & 6-4 VELVETS, WILTON, BRUSSELS
AND
VELVET CARPETS,
WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, FOR HALLS.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
626
CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS,
English and American Oil Cloths,
COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS AND MATS
4 19 fmw2mrp] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CARPETINGS!
300 Pieces of Elegant Patterns
OF
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY,
Just arrived from Europe and now in Store,
Also, a complete assortment
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
ENGLISH VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN,
VENETIAN, FOR HALLS AND STAIRS,
MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, ETC.,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
3 22 fmw2mrp] Between Ninth and Tenth.

CANTON MATTINGS,
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
ETC. ETC. ETC.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
JOHN R. WHITE,
NO. 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,
IS NOW OFFERING THE ABOVE GOODS
AT VERY LOW FIGURES.
CALL AND SEE. 5 8 1m

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS

J. T. DELACROIX.
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of
J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.
Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m